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January Sale.
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nufactured furs. If you
ese bargains if you will
Coats.
Single sable fox scarfs $6.50
Double sable fox scarfs,
7.50, $10.00, $11.00 and
3.00 up.
Black marten-Imperial scarfs,
2.00.
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$60.00 $40.00
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27.00 18.00
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; also fancy applique effects,
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a special low price, we offer
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g of from $3.00 to $5.00 less
we have these grades in stock,
for full sized bed as follows:
.....$11.65
.....$13.85
curled hair mattress $17.00
ed and made over during the
.....$2.00
one or two parts.....$4.00
action.
urtains.
Arabian, Brussels, Battenberg,
point and Nottingham laces
the $250.00 Arabian curtains,
$1.50 Nottinghams, offered at

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXII.—NO. 7. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.*

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Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

THE MARRIED LOVER.

BY COVENTRY PATMORE.

This dainty poem is one of the many and always charming preludes to Coventry Patmore's "The Angel in the House."

Why, having won her, do I woo?
Because her spirit's vestal grace
Provokes me always to pursue.
But, spirit-like, eludes embrace;
Because her womanhood is such
That, as on court days subjects kiss
The queen's hand, yet so near a touch
Affirms no mean familiarness,
Nay, rather marks more fair the height
Which can with safety so neglect
To dread, as lower ladies might,
That grace could meet with disrespect,
Thus she with happy favor feeds
Allegiance from a love so high
That thence no false conceit proceeds
Of difference bridged, or state put by;
Because, although in act and word
As lowly as a wife can be,
Her manners, when they call me lord,
Remind me 'tis by courtesy;
Not with her least consent of will,
Which would my proud affection hurt,
But by the noble style that still
Imputes an unattain'd desert;
Because her gay and lofty brows,
When all is won which hope can ask,
Reflect a light of hopeless snows
That bright in virgin ether bask;
Because though free of the outer court
I am, this temple keeps its shrine
Sacred to heaven; because, in short,
She's not and never can be mine.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1903.

Partly cloudy Wednesday, probably with light snow flurries; Thursday fair and slightly colder, high winds, shifting to northwest. The maximum temperature in Chicago during the twenty-four hours ending last midnight was 25 degrees above zero at 9 p. m. and the minimum 15 degrees above zero at 5 a. m.

Sun rises at 7:20; sets at 4:34. Moon rises at 12:40 a. m.

POLITICAL:—

John H. Miller chosen Illinois speaker by house caucus at Springfield; 49 votes given him, against 39 for Sherman; latter's supporters agreed to stick together on legislation; State Chairman Fred H. Rowe did not preside, because of opposition.

Edward M. Harlan opened his Chicago mayoralty campaign in Seventeenth ward; 250 persons heard his speech; list of 4,400 signers to Graeme Stewart petition issued in ward where both reside.

Pennsylvania legislature adjourned till Jan. 19, when Senator Boies Penrose will be reelected; compulsory arbitration law urged by Gov. Stone, who declared that anthracite strike cost the state $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON:—

Attorney General Knox, on request of Senator Hoar and Congressman Littlefield, submitted remedy for trust evils, including law against rate discrimination and interstate commerce in products of illegal combines; action by congress unlikely.

Anti-trust statement issued from White house with President Roosevelt's indorsement, giving administration's views and confirming Attorney General Knox's plan; Senator Hoar introduced his anti-trust bill with long speech.

DOMESTIC:—

Andrew Carnegie offered $1,500,000 to Philadelphia free public library for construction of thirty district branches; buildings must cost $50,000 each and city or individuals provide sites; city likely to accept.

The Rev. John H. Elliott, New York, in address to Women's Health Protective association, declared Chicago men are five times more deferential than New York men toward women passengers in crowded cars.

FOREIGN:—

Gen. A. R. Chaffee charged by Maj. E. F. Glenn during latter's second trial at Manila with authorizing torture of Filipino prisoners; order produced declaring information must be obtained, "no matter what measures be adopted."

Germany, Great Britain, and Italy answered President Castro's request that Venezuelan blockade be raised pending arbitration; appeal denied, but way made easy for settlement outside of Hague tribunal.

German budget appropriating $375,000 for St. Louis fair exhibit preliminaries introduced in reichstag; total requirement placed at $625,000; exhibit declared necessary, as France and England will be represented.

British government protested to Turkey against passage of four Russian torpedo boats through Dardanelles to Black sea; treaty violation pointed out.

British grain and sugar tax will net $37,000,000 for year; prices of wheat, barley, and oats lower than before duties were imposed; sugar tax neutralized by abundant supplies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Illinois insurance department won preliminary victory over unauthorized companies operating from Chicago; motions to quash and for demurrers overruled by Judge Baker.

May wheat closed with ⅛ cent gain, at 75⅝; world's stocks decreased 3,440,000 bushels; Argentine news bearish; seaboard export sales 280,000, clearances 213,669 bushels; January corn closed with 1⅝ cent gain.

Illinois railroad and warehouse commission, Springfield, heard arguments for reduction of rates; Springfield, Decatur, and Bloomington merchants charge discrimination in favor of Chicago, Peoria, and Quincy.

Illinois Trust and Savings bank, Chicago, earned 36¼ per cent in 1902 on $4,000,000 capital; Merchants' Loan and Trust company, 23 per cent on $2,000,000; Western State bank, 10 per cent on $500,000 capital.

Sheriff Schadt, Scranton, Pa., testified before coal strike arbitrators at Philadelphia that deputy sheriffs were paid by coal operators who asked their protection, and that lawlessness existed only in certain localities.

Western railroad executive officials at Chicago meeting took personal charge of rate making, to prevent secret cutting by traffic officials; latter accused of discriminating on 1,000 articles in nine months.

Three thousand Chicago van teamsters demand $2.50 daily wages, instead of $2, and 25 cents extra during moving seasons; $2.25 asked for helpers, with 35 cents an hour for more than ten hours' work.

New York stock prices generally advanced; call loan rate not above 6 per cent; time money also easier; thirty out of 170 shares declined on realizing sales.

PAGES.

1 Basis Found for Anti-Trust Law. Chaffee Blamed for Water Cure. Carnegie's Big Gift to Philadelphia. Miller Selected as House Ruler.

2 Proof of Coal Conspiracy. Easy for Senator Penrose.

3 Powers Not to Raise Blockade. Grain Duty Pays Britain. Sultan Breaks a Treaty. Germany to Show at St. Louis. First Ward Dance Stales. Dr. Parkhurst Roasts Evanston. Harlan Promises Police Reforms.

4 Anti-Trust Plan of Administration. Van Teamsters Demand More Pay.

5 General News of New York. Lyman Abbott Praises Unionism. Brass Molders' Trial Begins. Fire Kills 4; Coal Famine Blamed.

6 Editorial Comment. Fontenoy Letter. News of the Theaters.

7 John Mitchell His Own Lawyer. Find American Husbands Best. Society Affairs.

8 In the Commercial Markets.

9 Financial News of the World.

10 Stake Decided by Poor Ride. Sheldon to Teach Wrestling. Halt in Deal for Third Club. Winning Vote Brings Criminal Case

13 General News of Railroads. Insurance Affairs. Cab Interests Lose a Suit. Records of the Courts.

LOCAL:—

Illinois Manufacturers' association will submit proof of illegal combination among Chicago coal dealers to State's Attorney Deneen today; grand jury will at once investigate, and indictments against large dealers are believed likely.

Mrs. Margaret Perry and three children burned to death in Hotel Somerset, Wabash avenue and Twelfth street; four others injured; W. D. Clemons arrested on suspicion that fire started from his cigaret.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott, former pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, in address at Chicago commons, declared every laboringman should join trades union to aid in preserving his neighbors' interests.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst in Evanston address declared Northwestern university is overshadowed there by moneyed aristocracy, and that idle sons of rich residents exert bad influence on students.

Frederick Lovell's trial today for alleged illegal voting at primaries may cost Tilden democracy control of first congressional district and unseat Patrick White from county committee; result hinges on his vote.

Social Economics club voted American husbands best in the world, after hearing that Chinese and Japanese wives must obey their mothers-in-law, Turkish wives can be divorced at will, and East Indian are slaves.

Jurors to try union brass molders for alleged conspiracy to assault nonunion men must tell belief in man's right to "liberty and pursuit of happiness"; four of eleven defendants are fugitives.

Judge Kohlsaat's order prohibiting Union station cabmen soliciting fares reaffirmed by United States Court of Appeals; $48,665 Farmers' Loan and Trust company fee in Lake street "L" litigation held improper.

First ward democratic masquerade ball attended by 15,000 persons; grand march led by Ald. Coughlin; water wagon broke down.

William O'Rourke, Hammond, Ind., given twenty-one years sentence for eloping to Terre Haute with 13 year old Lucy Ray.

Lake Shore drive completion likely as result of Judge Holdom's decision awarding tract at Bellevue place, worth $2,000,000, to Lincoln park; master's finding overruled.

H. Finkelstein, his wife, daughter, and grandson, asphyxiated by illuminating gas at their home, 122 Liberty street.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AUCKLAND	Sierra	
BREMEN	Brandenburg	
GENOA		Sicilian Prince.
LIVERPOOL	Parisian	
NEW YORK	Moltke	W. der Grosse.
NEW YORK		Liguria.
NEW YORK		Tauric.
SYDNEY	Aorangi	

BASIS FOUND FOR ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Attorney General, in Giving Administration's Views, Makes Early Action Possible.

AMENDING MAY SUFFICE.

Proposal to Punish Both Parties to Rebate or Discrimination Meets the Opposition of Many Members.

TRUSTS—Members of congress discuss Attorney General Knox's explanation of the administration views regarding anti-trust legislation. Framing of bill now possible.

CHICAGO TUNNELS—Representative Mann has asked ruling by judge advocate general as to who must pay cost of removal.

ARMY—House by vote of 153 to 52 passes the general staff bill.

LIVE STOCK—Chicago association would have time cattle may remain in cars in transit extended.

[BY RAYMOND.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Attorney General Knox's summary of the position of the administration on the trust question issued today aroused extraordinary interest in congress because it was felt that this would be the basis of whatever legislation on this subject should be passed at this session of congress.

Unfortunately for the effect of this letter from the attorney general, it was so long that members found great difficulty in reaching a clear idea as to its contents. An examination convinced them, however, that it would be an easy matter to frame a few simple amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law which would meet the conditions explained by the attorney general.

The commonly accepted summary, as talked over by the members of the judiciary committee of the two houses, embraced:

First, the prevention and punishment of discriminations in rates of transportation.

Second, prohibiting interstate commerce entirely in products manufactured by illegal combinations.

Third, the creation of a commission to supervise the regulation of the trusts substantially similar to the interstate commerce commission in its relation to the railroads.

Fourth, provision for the expedition of suits against trusts and illegal combinations when instituted by the attorney general or his subordinates.

In regard to the first of these suggestions by the attorney general there is grave doubt among members of congress because Mr. Knox has suggested that both parties to a rebate or unfair discrimination should be enjoined and punished under the law.

The country members of the house were particularly disturbed by this suggestion, because, they declared, wherever a similar statute has been enacted to regulate the liquor traffic, it has invariably resulted in the immediate stoppage of all prosecution. Where the saloonkeeper and the minor are alike made liable for the sale of liquor to a person under age, it is absolutely impossible to secure evidence.

The suggestion of the attorney general, therefore, that both the railroad which gives the rebate and the shipper who accepts it should be punished under the law is not acceptable to the great majority of the members of congress. They believe that the anti-trust law should be directed exclusively to the regulation of the trusts themselves.

***

With this exception, the letter of the attorney general was immediately received as the foundation of a simple bill or collection of amendments which readily can be adopted.

Probably the least popular of the attorney general's suggestions is the idea of a commission, because the lawmakers are becoming surfeited with this particular method of administering the government. On the other hand, it is recognized that there is no department of the government which is now specifically equipped with the machinery for the regulation of the corporations.

In view of the probable passage of the bill to create a department of commerce, it seems likely that the bill to regulate the trusts will be turned over to a regular bureau of that department, and thus the necessity of a new commission with independent machinery will be avoided.

***

Several of the lawyers in congress say the attorney general strikes at the root of the trust issue when he proposes that congress shall absolutely prohibit all interstate commerce in articles which are manufactured by trusts contrary to law.

The difficulty in enforcing the Sherman law has been that the power of congress is manifestly limited to the control of interstate commerce. The national government cannot assume under the constitution to supervise any process of manufacturing, although it knows that articles so made, contrary to the federal law, are intended to be used subsequently in commerce between the states.

It is declared by these lawyers in congress, however, that the government of the United States clearly has the power under the interstate commerce section of the constitution to prohibit absolutely the exchange of certain articles between the people of different states. It can regulate the transportation of explosives from one state to another or prohibit an interstate commerce in articles dangerous to the public health or menacing to the safety of the federal government itself.

For this reason it is believed that if congress passes the law prohibiting the sale in one state of articles made by a trust in another state the illegal corporations will have to cease operations at once. In this way the sugar trust, which does its refining in New York, and which at the same time fixes the prices for sugar in Chicago, could be absolutely prohibited from transporting a pound of sugar from the seaboard to the lakes. It would compel the corporation to manufacture its goods separately in each state in the union and this, of course, would be immediately destructive of the idea of successful combination.

Among the members of the house and senate talked with today the vast majority were inclined to view the other suggestions of the attorney general as largely theoretical. They nearly all united, however, in the belief that the prohibition of interstate commerce in trust made articles would certainly be upheld by the courts as clearly within the constitutional power of the federal government.

As to the prospect of any legislation along the line suggested by the attorney general

(Continued on Fourth page.)

THE DEFENDANT FILES AN EXCEPTION.

Decision by the Missouri Court of Appeals: "The mule is a domestic animal whose treacherous and vicious nature is so generally known that even courts may take notice of it."

BLAME PUT ON CHAFFEE.

MAJ. GLENN SAYS ORDER PERMITTED TORTURE OF FILIPINOS.

Army Officer Under Court Martial at Manila Declares Written Instruction from the Major General Authorized Him to Treat Prisoners Any Way He Pleased—Charges That Records of Gen. Jacob Smith's Brigade Have Been Mutilated.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Maj. Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth infantry was for the second time placed on trial today on the charge of killing seven Filipino prisoners of war by torture.

Maj. Glenn created a sensation by declaring that he was authorized to torture his prisoners by written orders from Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee. He presented one of these orders to the court and declared that other official orders and documents had not been recorded at division headquarters.

Records Tampered With.

He charged that the records of the Sixth brigade, commanded by Gen. Jacob Smith, had been tampered with and that important documents had been abstracted. The defense wished to examine Gen. Smith as to these documents and certain written and verbal orders for the purpose of showing the character of the campaign Gen. Smith desired to have waged.

Maj. Glenn had already requested the presence of Gens. Chaffee and Smith from the United States as witnesses, but Secretary of War Root refused and ordered Maj. Glenn to submit a list of questions to be submitted to those generals. Maj. Glenn today refused to submit these questions and renewed his request that the generals be sent from the United States.

Shows Order from Chaffee.

It was also declared in Maj. Glenn's argument that Gen. Chaffee had sent a telegram to the department of southern Luzon, where Caballe's force was operating, clad in American uniforms. The text of this telegram is given as follows:

"The division commander directs that no matter what measures be adopted information as to the whereabouts of this force must be obtained."

The defense argued that this order was authorization for the application of the water cure, and said that officers in the field so interpreted it. If this interpretation was proper, the defense said, Gen. Chaffee was entitled to the opportunity to show why he had failed to interfere to prevent the court-martialing of officers for executing the order.

Root's Change of Views.

The defense produced a copy of a telegram sent by Secretary Root to Gen. Chaffee when the former thought that Maj. Glenn's trial for applying the water cure would take place in San Francisco and in which Gen. Chaffee was directed to send to San Francisco any witnesses Maj. Glenn desired. The defense pointed out that when this message was sent war existed, but now peace prevails, and asked why this policy had been changed, why it was incompatible with the public interest to send Gen. Smith, now retired, and Mr. Conklin, a civilian, to Manila.

If witnesses were denied, the defense asked to have the documents enumerated in the witnesses subpœnaes. It claimed it could not properly defend Maj. Glenn without witnesses and raised the question of the constitutional right to have them.

Maj. Lewis E. Goodier, for the prosecution, held the decision given by Secretary Root in the matter of witnesses to be final, and charged the defense with seeking to force the court to go on record as disapproving Secretary Root's decision. Maj. Goodier said the document sought could be attached to the depositions, and that the present was not a proper time to raise a constitutional question.

The testimony of the first witnesses will be heard tomorrow. The case is attracting more interest than any court-martial held in Manila since the American occupation. Army officers generally decline to talk of the charges made by Major Glenn. The major is making a strenuous fight to retain his place in the army, as he realizes that a second conviction will be more serious than the first.

NO MORE LOCUST PLAGUES; DISEASE TO KILL THEM ALL.

Department of Agriculture Discovers Germ Which Will Wipe Out Whole Swarms in a Single Night.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—There will be no more dreaded plagues of grasshoppers or of locusts. This is all because the department of agriculture has discovered a plague to kill the plague—the germ of an extremely contagious insect disease that can wipe out the greatest swarm of locusts or of grasshoppers in a single night.

The next time a locust or grasshopper plague prevails in any section of the United States tubes of gelatine containing the germs of the plague will be sent to farmers in the afflicted districts.

It has long been known that when grasshoppers and locusts appear in enormous numbers they sometimes die off as a result of some contagious fungus or bacterial disease. The germs of this plague have been discovered.

The disease is caused by fungi and the cultures are made much more easily than the name would imply. Farmers after using one tube from the department's laboratory may make their own cultures by grinding the dead bodies of infected insects and producing the destructive fungus in as large quantities as they desire.

CONSUL REFUSES TARIFF: UNIFORM IS SHIPPED HOME.

Danish Representative in Louisville Is Unable to Secure Remission of Duty—Concession Permits Return.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6.—Charles Earl Currie, Danish consul at Louisville, has ordered shipped back to Copenhagen a $300 full dress uniform which he purchased for the purpose of wearing at state functions, because the United States government would not admit the garments duty free.

"I have tried for months," said Mr. Currie, "to have the uniform entered duty free, but congressmen and senators have been unable to accomplish it. I think, in view of the favors rendered this country by Denmark, the duty of $200 should have been removed, but the government did not see it in that way."

When Mr. Currie decided to reship, however, another complication arose. Duty accrues on imported articles as soon as they enter the country, so Mr. Currie owed the government the duty whether he took the suit or not. The department finally granted him permission to send the garment back to Denmark, and it was packed this morning.

BLIZZARD SWEEPS THE WEST: BISMARCK CAPITOL WRECKED.

Wild Midwinter Hurricane, Moving Rapidly Toward Chicago, Damages North Dakota State House.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—A terrific hurricane, carrying snow, is sweeping the Dakotas. The wind, rushing along sixty-four miles an hour, struck the state capitol at Bismarck just as the legislature adjourned, smashed all the windows, crushed the dome, and swept away part of the roof. Much damage was done in the city, and many houses were wrecked. Sioux Falls is cut off from the world. The blizzard struck Sioux City, Ia., at dark and is moving east rapidly.

BARK WRECKED: 18 DROWNED.

Norwegian Vessel Lost Off Coast of Washington and the Crew Goes Down with It.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 6.—News of the wreck of the Norwegian bark Prince Arthur and the death by drowning of eighteen of the crew was received today. The scene of the disaster is two miles south of Ozette, on the Washington coast, fifteen miles from Cape Flattery.

BIG GIFT BY CARNEGIE.

PHILADELPHIA OFFERED $1,500,000 FOR THIRTY LIBRARIES.

Steel Man Offers to Put Up Branches at Cost of $50,000 Each and Equip Them if City and Association Will Furnish Sites and Guarantee Maintenance—Donations of Land from Other Men Expected—Mayor Promises His Aid.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie has offered $1,500,000 to the free library of Philadelphia to establish thirty branches in as many different sections of the city. The conditions attached to the gift are that $50,000 is to be expended for the erection of each building, the sites to be provided by the city or by private individuals, the branches to be equipped by the city, and a provision of an annual appropriation of $5,000 made for the maintenance of each branch.

George C. Thomas of Drexel & Co. today supplemented Mr. Carnegie's offer by announcing his willingness to donate one of the sites. Offers of additional sites probably will be announced on Friday, when the trustees of the library meet to take action on the offer.

Mayor Promises His Aid.

The only obstacle that could now arise to prevent the carrying out of a complete scheme of municipal libraries, second to none in the world, would be the unwillingness of the council to do its share. No opposition is expected in this quarter. The matter was laid before Mayor Ashbridge today and his coöperation was promised. Members of the board of trustees of the library are now at work carrying out the details of the plan.

The probabilities are that the offer of Mr. Carnegie will result in a complete revision of the plans for the free library of Philadelphia. It was the original intention to have a magnificent central library, with branches as a secondary consideration. For this purpose $1,000,000 was provided in a recent loan. Work on the building was only delayed on account of the inability of the trustees to secure a suitable site. It had been decided that the $1,000,000 would not be adequate to the needs of the institution when the steel magnate came to the rescue. Librarian John Thompson had an interview with Mr. Carnegie on Sunday in which he made known the needs of Philadelphia.

Carnegie Takes Up Plan.

"Mr. Carnegie," said Mr. Thompson, "expressed the deepest interest in the matter. He said he would not interfere in behalf of the main library, as he felt that that part of the undertaking was in capable hands. He was, however, willing to do for Philadelphia what he had done for New York. Having regard to the comparative population of the two cities, he reached the conclusion that this city would require thirty branch libraries.

"He stated that it would give him great pleasure to pay for the erection of this number of buildings, and toward the cost of erecting each of these he would gladly contribute the sum of $50,000. He would require that private donors or the city should provide sites, and as each building is erected the city shall pay the cost of books required for the branch and bind itself to appropriate for its maintenance the sum of $5,000.

"Mr. Carnegie was anxious that these branch libraries should have lecture rooms, and that the circulation and other rooms should be thoroughly well fitted up."

SONG WRITER'S WIDOW BURNED

Former Wife of Stephen C. Foster Sustains Serious Injuries in Blaze from Fireplace.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Wylie, the widow of Stephen C. Foster, the writer of many old melodies, including the "Old Folks at Home," was probably fatally burned today. While sitting in front of an open fireplace the flames communicated to her clothing, and before they were extinguished she was terribly burned.

MILLER SELECTED AS HOUSE RULER

Sherman Faction Bows to Majority, but Forms Permanent Organization for Session.

DIVISION IS 49 TO 39.

Officers Are Selected and All Is in Readiness for Opening of Forty-third General Assembly Today.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—John H. Miller of Hamilton county will be the speaker of the house of the Forty-third general assembly. That was decided today at a caucus of the house members, in which there were 49 votes for Miller and 39 for Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Just before the caucus met thirty-eight of Mr. Sherman's friends met in his headquarters and agreed to stand together on every and all propositions. Then they walked up to the caucus in Indian file. There they gained one vote, and thirty-nine of them marched back to the old room. There they made a new agreement among themselves. It was that, while they had lost the organization of the house, they would still stand together on every piece of legislation which might come before the assembly.

The idea was, as Rabbi Norden put it: "On matters of organizing the house I am a republican. When it comes to my individual vote, on questions of legislation which may seem to me good or bad for the state of Illinois, I am Aaron Norden, a citizen of the state."

Sherman Explains His Policy.

After the last conference of his friends, Judge Sherman gave out this statement:

"As usual, I am a republican. The session is ahead of us. It is now time to turn to the duties we were elected to perform. I am at the capital until adjournment. Those who are interested in the coming legislation for Illinois will find me subject to their call."

When Congressman Lorimer was asked as to what he had to say about the caucus and its happenings, he said this:

"The result of the republican caucus is what all of the people interested in Illinois legislation have expected for the last six weeks. It will give us harmonious and beneficial legislation for the state. I do not understand there are any 'scoreheads' or that there will be any serious trouble. The caucus action today cannot, as I understand it, have any effect on the election of the United States senator. That has been settled already."

How the Members Voted.

The vote by which Mr. Miller was chosen as the nominee for speaker was the same one on which all questions in the caucus were settled. The roll call was as follows:

FOR MILLER.

Arnold,	Gordon,	Nobe,
Bell,	Greenebaum,	Owen,
Breidt,	Haines,	Rodman,
Burgett,	Jonas,	Schnipper,
Cavanagh,	Kleeman,	Shanahan,
Chiperfield,	Kopf,	Sherman,
Clettenberg,	Lawrence,	Shurtleff,
Curtis,	Leaverton,	Smejkal,
Davies (F. L.),	Lindley,	Sunderland,
Drew,	Lyon,	Swigart,
Edwards,	McKilvain,	Tagvart,
Ericksen, F. E.,	McGuire,	Turner of Cook,
Erickson, S. E.,	Miller of Clark,	Uppendahl,
Gallagher,	Montgomery,	Walker,
Gaunt,	Morris,	Wheeler,
Gillespie,	Murray,	Wilkerson—49.
Glade,		

FOR SHERMAN.

Allen,	Iserman,	Pendarvis,
Austin,	Kerrick,	Rinaker,
Backus,	Lieb,	Russell,
Beitler,	Magill,	Samuelson,
Black,	McRoberts,	Schlagenhauf,
Brundage,	Miller of Ham-ilton,	Strackman,
Bundy,	Montelius,	Tibbetts,
Bush,	Nagel,	Tice,
Castle,	Norden,	Trautmann,
Cherry,	Noyes,	Turner of Fayette,
Christian,	Oldam,	Weare,
Church,	Patterson,	Wetherbee—39.
Davis, A. P.,	Pederson,	
Hardin,		

With the exception of Representative Weare these thirty-nine met at the Sherman headquarters just before going into the caucus. There was considerable discussion as to what action should be taken, some of the house members openly advocating a bolt. This, however, was objected to by Judge Sherman himself and some of his closest friends. They took the ground that as good republicans they had to abide by the will of the majority.

Pledged to Stand Together.

One important thing, however, was determined on. That was that the members who had allied themselves with Sherman should stand together on all questions of legislation in which it was thought the good of the state was involved. Then the thirty-eight went into the caucus. There Representative Weare, who had not been at the preliminary meeting, voted with them. They went up thirty-eight and came back thirty-nine, and at the finish all renewed the former pledge to stand together as a unit on all matters of needed legislation.

The result of this is expected to be, in the first place, a civil service bill which will have teeth to it; secondly, a careful scrutiny of all appropriation bills, so that the funds of the state may not be wasted for political purposes; incidentally, such other legislation as it may be thought will be beneficial to the state of Illinois, irrespective of whether it pleases the state administration and Mr. Lorimer or not.

May Get Aid of Democrats.

The thirty-nine, of course, do not comprise a majority of the house, or even of the republican members. There are, however, sixty-eight democrats, who, with the thirty-nine, form the necessary two-thirds to put anything through, whether the speaker's men like it or not. The gossip tonight is that the democrats will make up their minds that their best plan of campaign is to act with the thirty-nine members back of Judge Sherman in any demand they might make for legislation intended to benefit the people of the state of Illinois.

At the meeting of the thirty-nine, after the caucus, it was also agreed that no tenders of chairmanships of committees or places on committees should be accepted by any one of them until the matter had been submitted to the consideration of the entire body to determine whether to refuse them or not. The boast was made, after the caucus, that committeeships could be so given out as to divide the Sherman fellows. This agreement was made more to serve notice on Mr. Miller and Mr. Lorimer that any such attempt would be futile than through any fear that such a movement might be successful.

New Way to Meet Defeat.

Never before in the history of Illinois politics has there been a time when a defeated faction in a caucus, knowing it was defeated, stood up to be counted. It always

has been the rule, be the caucus of the house or the senate, or a joint one for the senatorship, that, knowing what the result would be in advance, the minority promptly landed in the band wagon.

Today, however, it was different. Whether the vote was on the question of the candidate for the speaker of the house or some minor engrossing clerkship, it was always 49 to 39. Roll calls were had on seven propositions, most of them entirely minor ones, and the men who voted for Lawrence Y. Sherman for speaker also voted for Thomas Spellman for doorkeeper of the house. In fact, they made it a trifle unpleasant at one time for the Miller slate makers by suggesting the name of a well known young man who, crippled so he cannot perform hard work, was a candidate for second engrossing clerk of the house. It was explained that this young man, who was well qualified mentally for the place, desired it so he could be able to prosecute the study of law.

"Illinois is no charitable institution," announced Cicero J. Lindley, as he moved to lay the motion on the table, and it was duly done by 49 to 39.

Officers of House Chosen.

Mr. McElvain offered a resolution, which was adopted after several amendments were voted down, declaring the following persons selected for the respective offices named:

Temporary speaker—D. E. Shanahan of Cook.
Clerk—John A. Reeve of Macon county.
First assistant clerk—B. H. McCann of McLean county.
Second assistant clerk—John A. Barnes of Chicago.
Third assistant clerk—J. H. Bassett of Moultrie county.
Doorkeeper—Z. E. Landers of Ogle county.
First assistant doorkeeper—Joseph E. Evans of Piatt county.
Second assistant doorkeeper—Frank Enrietto of Grundy county.
Third assistant doorkeeper—Rich Blue of McLean county.
Enrolling and engrossing clerk—C. P. Thatcher of Clark county.
First assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk—J. F. Hall of McHenry county.
Second assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk—E. A. Lyons of Chicago.
Postmistress—Mrs. Millie Jackson of Marion county.
Assistant postmistress—Mrs. Henrietta M. Vest of Springfield.

Rowe Is Kept Out of Caucus.

Before the caucus was held Representative Bundy, Tice, and Beitler, for the Sherman faction, and Lindley, Gallagher, and Shurtleff, for the Lorimer people, held a preliminary caucus. Here one of the demands made by the Sherman people was ceded to them. It was that Gov. Yates' friend, Fred H. Rowe, chairman of the republican central committee, should not be allowed to take any part in the house caucus. The stipulation on this point read:

"It is agreed that no one outside of the members of the house be present in the caucus, except the caucus may, by vote hereafter, admit the press.

"It is agreed that Edward Shurtleff of McHenry county may and shall call the caucus to order, and he shall read the call.

"It is further agreed that the said Edward Shurtleff be permanent chairman of the caucus, and Mr. Sherman and Mr. Miller may each present to the chairman the names of one candidate each for secretary and teller of the caucus, and that such names as are so presented shall be the secretaries and tellers of the caucus.

"There shall be no discrimination against any house member in committeeships, patronage, or recognition in house business."

This agreement was brought back to the Sherman caucus, and then Representative Wetherbe appeared and joined his name to the Sherman list.

Owen Goes Over to Miller.

Representative Owen of McLean was met at the railroad station this morning by "Uncle" Duncan Funk, formerly a great Sherman man, who was switched over to Yates by an honorary place on the board of commissioners of the St. Louis fair. Despite the fact that Wesley was pledged in fourteen different ways to Sherman, he turned a back somersault and went over to Miller, for which, if rumors are to be accepted at all, he will have for a brother a position on the state board of claims, made vacant by the resignation of Senator Helm.

Representative Weare did not go into the Sherman caucus at all. He, however, voted for Sherman in the house caucus and with the Sherman people on all matters.

Statement by Sherman Men.

The doings in the meeting of the Sherman thirty-eight before they went into the caucus are described this evening in the following semi-official announcement.

"The caucus met at 2 o'clock by appointment. The object was to hear the report of the conference committee. The committee members reported that after exhausting every effort, they had been unable to induce the Miller people to consent to a secret ballot. They had, however, secured from the Miller men the concession that Shurtleff instead of Fred H. Rowe should be chairman of the caucus. The report of the committee was made to our caucus without any recommendations as to its acceptance. When it was first presented, several members opposed its acceptance. It was moved that the report of the committee be not accepted. This motion met with strenuous opposition from Rinaker, Trautmann, Bundy, Schlagenhauf, and a number of others. Bundy in particular spoke at considerable length, urging with great vehemence the acceptance of the report.

"The older members, especially those from the country districts, advised against a bolt on the ground that in a republic a majority should rule, and that if any evil existed within our party we should fight it from the inside and not from the outside. It was argued that if we were to go out of the party endeavoring to fight such corruption as might exist, we would weaken our hands and would be less able to win the battle.

Agree to Bow to Majority.

"The discussion lasted for two hours or more. When it was concluded and it was apparent that all of the older heads were in favor of abiding by the decision of the regular party caucus, Mr. Davis, who had made the motion not to accept the report, arose and withdrew the motion, explaining that he had made it in the first place only to prompt this discussion.

"The last speaker was Judge Sherman. He thanked everybody, and said that the will of the majority should control; that our organization, which had clung together so well, was a little republic, but that he approved of the action of the members present in deciding to abide by the action of the caucus.

"The members then pledged loyalty to one another, and agreed to work for a clean session of the general assembly. Then we formed in line and in single file marched upstairs into the caucus room. After the caucus adjourned we marched back to Judge Sherman's headquarters and renewed our pledge to fealty."

Miller Thanks His Friends.

Mr. Miller tonight gave out the following statement:

"The contest was settled in the caucus this afternoon by practically the vote I have been anticipating ever since I entered the race. I feel grateful to my many friends who have stood by me so loyally in the contest. The supporters of Judge Sherman, whom I regard highly, were able and true men, many of them being my strongest personal friends.

"I have no ill feeling whatever toward any of the men who opposed me in this race. On the contrary, I entertain the kindliest feeling for them.

"Sound and economical legislation will receive my support during the coming session. It shall be my ambition to assist in making a record for the forty-third general assembly of which the people will be proud and on which the republican party can stand solidly. I do not anticipate a long session, but believe we can get through with our business in even less time than did the forty-second general assembly."

REBUFF FOR MAYOR HARRISON.

Caucus of Democratic Members of the House Turns Down His Men by Vote of 48 to 14.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago suffered a severe rebuff at the hands of the democratic members of the lower house tonight. James P. Wilson of Ogle county, the Hopkins candidate, was selected as the democratic nominee for speaker, receiving 48 of the 62 votes cast in the caucus. W. A. Bowles of Joliet, who was Mr. Harrison's choice for speaker, received only fourteen votes, and his supporters in the caucus were not even given a hearing.

The Cook county men whom Mr. Harrison was able to influence in favor of Bowles were Arrand of the First ward, Cummings of the Fourth, Donoghue of the Eighteenth, Hunt of the Sixth, Meeteren of the Thirty-first, Miller of the Thirtieth. The other votes in favor of the mayor's candidate were Representatives Browne, Elliott, Hughes, Kloss, Moran, Parish, McKinley, and Mr. Wilson himself. Clarence S. Darrow of the Nineteenth ward, who was Mr. Bowles' special sponsor, was not even here to take part in the caucus.

Cummings Is Shouted Down.

Representative Cummings, who is aggrieved at Mr. Wilson because of something that occurred during the last session of the legislature, proposed to make a speech against the Woosung man. He had threatened to make some ugly charges against Mr. Wilson, and on this account the democratic managers had decided to hold the caucus behind closed doors. But Mr. Cummings did not have an opportunity to make his speech. At the opening of the caucus a rule was adopted against speechmaking, and when Mr. Cummings undertook to explain his vote his voice was lost in a chorus of objections.

Representatives Bowles and Browne of La Salle undertook to have the caucus hear Cummings, but the motion to permit him to make his explanation was overwhelmingly defeated, and Chairman James M. Gray of Macon county wielded a hammer in lieu of a gavel so vigorously that not a word of what Mr. Cummings was trying to say could be heard. He afterwards explained that he purposed having Wilson answer questions as to how he stood on municipal ownership and the initiative and referendum.

Second Blow at the Mayor.

In order to make it more pleasant for the mayor, not only was Mr. Wilson selected as the leader of the minority in the house, but Richard E. Burke of Cook county was named as a candidate for temporary speaker. Mr. Burke is a leading member of the County Democracy and a member of the Barrett faction of his party in Chicago.

Had the Hopkins people insisted on showing their full strength they could probably have beaten the mayor's candidate for speaker worse than they did. As it was, Representative Hunt voted for Bowles, when, had it been a close fight, he probably would have voted the other way. Hunt is a son of the police inspector of Hyde Park, and naturally does not want to do anything to antagonize the mayor unnecessarily.

List of the Nominees.

The following were selected as democratic nominees for the officers of the house:

Temporary speaker—Richard E. Burke of Cook county.
Sergeant at arms—Mr. Cermak of Cook county.
Assistant sergeant at arms—James Busse of Lawrence county.
Custodian of democratic cloak room—J. C. Shanahan of Macoupin county.
Clerk of the house—Martin W. Honan of Cook.
First assistant clerk—C. P. Smith of Richland.
Second assistant clerk—Frank Burnett of Adams county.
Third assistant clerk—Paul J. Pierman of Washington county.
Doorkeeper—A. P. Mann of Vermilion county.
First assistant doorkeeper—Joseph Hunt of Saline county.
Second assistant doorkeeper—Frank N. Carnahan of Mercer.
Third assistant doorkeeper—C. N. Haggerty of Hamilton county.
Enrolling and engrossing clerk—D. J. Sammon of McLean county.
First assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk—P. B. Evans of Wayne county.
Second assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk—K. E. Hall of Shelby county.
Postmistress—Miss Mollie McCabe of Sangamon county.
Assistant postmistress—Miss Ida Dixon of Cook county.

The chair appointed the following steering committee: C. C. Johnson of Whiteside, chairman; James P. Wilson of Ogle, Thomas Tippit of Richland, B. M. Mitchell of Cook, M. E. Hunt of Cook, John E. Doyle of Cook, E. A. Rice of Montgomery, J. C. Werdell of Cook, J. F. Hefferman of McLean, R. E. Corigan of Cook, W. A. Bowles of Will, J. M. Gray of Macon, C. V. McLenathan of Vermilion, and F. E. Donoghue of Cook.

OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR SENATE.

Republicans and Democrats Nominate John C. McKenzie, Being Majority Choice for President Pro Tem.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—At the caucus of the republican senators Senator Clark was chosen to preside over the caucus and Senator Burnet acted as secretary. The following were agreed upon for the various positions:

President pro tem.—John C. McKenzie of Elizabeth.
Secretary—J. H. Paddock of Springfield.
First assistant secretary—Edward Osgood of Cook county.
Second assistant secretary—Julius Johnson of Henry county.
Enrolling and engrossing clerk—O. A. Carlson of Kane county.
First assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk—Henry Froebe of Tazewell county.
Second assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk—Peter Werner of Peoria county.
Sergeant at arms—Edward Harlan of Clark county.
First assistant sergeant at arms—John Albin of McLean county.
Second assistant sergeant at arms—George W. Greenfield of De Kalb county.
Postmistress—Mrs. Ida M. Bacon of Kane county.
Assistant postmistress—Mrs. Lucy M. Long of Madison county.
Policemen—Clark Shoomaker of Knox county, Fred Eggert of Cook county, and Owen McClaslin of Bond county.
Messenger in secretary's office—George Welch of Cook.
Chaplain—The Rev. A. G. Goodspeed of Woodford county.
Superintendent of ventilation—Joseph Ware of Champaign county.
Assistant superintendent of ventilation—James H. Stretch of McLean county.
Mail carrier—Charles W. Eaton of Kane county.
Custodian of the republican cloakroom—C. A. Boyer of Kane county.

A committee of five, consisting of Senators Evans, Berry, Pemberton, Hughes, and Campbell, was appointed to make up the standing committees of the senate and report them back to some future caucus.

Work of Democratic Caucus.

Lawrence B. Stringer of Lincoln was chosen minority leader of the state senate tonight by the democratic senatorial caucus.

A committee composed of Senators Fowler, Butler, Dawson, Maher, and Watson was named to select the democratic members of the senate committees. The steering committee is composed of Senators Meehan, Powers, Farrelly, Alden, and Coleman.

The following officers were nominated:

Secretary—C. A. Keller, Mount Vernon.
First assistant secretary—Charles Marsh, Manchester.
Second assistant secretary—Antone Koler, Chicago.
Engraving and engrossing clerk—M. W. Pugh, Tamarca.
First assistant engraving and engrossing clerk—John O. Rutledge, Vandalia.
Second assistant engraving and engrossing clerk—E. Z. Kernutt, Carrollton.
Sergeant at arms—Stephen O'Mera, Chicago.
First assistant sergeant at arms—Julius Blum, Chicago.
Second assistant sergeant at arms—D. J. Hogan, Chicago.
Postmistress—Miss Pearl Ferris, Springfield.
Assistant postmistress—Miss Delia Lavender, Elizabethtown.

WILL MEET AT NOON TODAY.

Both Houses Ready for Call—Governor's Message Will Be Read Before Legislature.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Both branches of the general assembly will, according to law, meet at high noon tomorrow. The house will be called to order by the secretary of state. The members will file their credentials and be sworn into office, after which will come temporary and permanent organizations, including, of course, the election of speaker.

The newly elected members of the senate will be sworn into office at noon, too, and organizations, temporary and permanent, effected. After both branches are organized the governor will be notified by committees appointed for that purpose, and the governor's message will be received. Seats will be chosen for the members by lot.

The committees of the senate will be announced in a fortnight or less, while those of the house will probably be "hung up" until after the senator shall have been elected, such being the custom.

MASON ILL, STAYS AT HOME.

Senator's Physician Refuses to Permit Him to Go to Springfield as He Had Planned.

Senator Mason was so ill yesterday that his physician would not permit him to go to Springfield, as he had planned to do. The senator complained of a sore throat, a bad cold, and rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and a general breaking down. His face was swollen and he had a high favor.

PROOF AGAINST BIG COAL FIRMS.

Manufacturers Have It in Plenty to Lay Before Mr. Deneen Today.

THEN A GRAND JURY.

Blame for the Fuel Famine Said to Be Traced to a Dozen Dealers.

Proof of an illegal combination of coal dealers, which has been collected by the Illinois Manufacturers' association, will be submitted to State's Attorney Deneen this afternoon. Prompt investigation by a special grand jury is likely to follow, and the officers of the manufacturers' association believe that indictments against members of some of the largest and richest coal firms in the city will be returned, perhaps before the end of the week.

The special committee of five manufacturers was appointed by Vice President Bernard A. Eckhart yesterday, and will hold a meeting at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. Attorney Levy Mayer will attend the meeting, and the evidence which has been coming in from the 650 members will be assorted carefully for presentation to the state's attorney. An appointment with Mr. Deneen had not been made last evening, but an engagement will be made with him today. The committee will go direct from the meeting to the Criminal Court building.

Traced to Large Dealers.

It is said positively that the blame for forcing a coal famine on the people has been traced to ten or twelve of the largest coal dealers in Chicago. These men, it is said, control far more than half of the fuel shipped into the city, and hold 95 per cent of the contracts with the large consumers, such as manufacturers and office buildings. Some of them have boasted openly of late, it is said, that they were making fortunes out of the situation, and even said that higher prices are to follow the first heavy storm.

Rumors were current last evening that certain men involved had found it necessary to attend to business in other states, and had departed from the city during the forenoon. Several large consumers, in an effort to locate these men, called up their offices on the pretext of wishing to purchase coal, only to be told that they were not in town.

"Gone to the mines to purchase supplies," was a common excuse.

On Guard Against Giving Warning.

Secretary John M. Glenn of the manufacturers' association declined to make public a list of the dealers against whom indictments are sought, saying that the publication of their names would give the men wanted warning of their danger.

"It reminds me of a story told on former Police Capt. Barney Baer, when he joined the police force," said Mr. Glenn. "Baer was given a warrant to serve, and he found the man lived in the top flat of a three story building. Baer whistled up the speaking tube and the man he was after answered.

"'This is Officer Baer and I have a warrant for you,' Barney announced.

"'All right, come up,' came the answer.

"Barney toiled up the front stairs, only to find that the man had been going down the back stairs at the same time. 'We don't want to do the same thing here.'"

Attorney Mayer's Opinion.

The law against "forestalling the market," which Attorney Mayer will use in the prosecution, was discussed in the opinion given the manufacturers by Mr. Mayer. It is an old measure, and is buried among the laws concerning gambling, particularly in grains. It is said that it is more applicable to the case of the coal dealers for the reason that it more nearly covers the matter than the conspiracy laws of later date.

Mr. Mayer's opinion in part is as follows:

"There are several sections of the Illinois criminal code that are applicable. One is the conspiracy act, which makes it a crime for two or more persons to do an illegal act; another is the anti-trust statute of 1891, which provides for the punishment of persons, copartnerships, or corporations that enter into agreements to fix the price of an article of merchandise or limit the amount or quantity to be sold. It is a mistake quite generally entertained that this act has been declared unconstitutional. That is not so. The anti-trust statute of 1893 was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court, but that of 1891 is still in force.

Old Law Against "Forestalling."

"There is, however, a much older law which fills the case; a law which has been on our statute books for a good many years and which is really declarative of what has been the common law for centuries. The section I refer to has lain dormant for a long time. The provision is hidden away under the gambling act. It provides that whoever forestalls the market shall be fined not less than $10 nor more than $1,000 or confined in the county jail not to exceed a year, or both, and that all contracts made in violation of the act shall be void.

"'Forestalling' was indictable under the ancient common law and has continued indictable up to the present time. 'Forestalling' is buying or contracting for articles of merchandise coming to market or dissuading persons from sending merchandise to market or persuading them to enhance the price.

Criminal to Corner Necessaries.

"It has been held for years to be criminal to purchase the necessaries of life, such as fuel, in quantities to preclude competition and to hoard the article for a higher price. It has been well said that one who uses the power which money or credit gives him to play a prank like this upon the community is as deserving of punishment as a thief or a robber.

"One of the most learned of commentators has said that the common law against forestalling has borne the test of ages and has been wise and useful. The fault has not been in this law, but in the nonexecution of it. Its notorious violations have been complained of, but the principal cause of its nonexecution is the easy and indulgent temper and character of the people generally, who have been disposed to suffer themselves to be cheated and imposed on in these ways; complaining generally, but never prosecuting."

Railway Managers Witnesses.

It is said that among the principal witnesses before the grand jury inquiry will be the managers of the coal carrying railroads. Ever since the investigation began the officials of the roads have given information freely. Reports of actual conditions on the roads, including statements of shipments of coal from the mines and the particulars of the journeys of the cars until they have been unloaded have been furnished to the manufacturers, and they will be used to show how coal is held by the big dealers in the storage yards on the outskirts of the city, while these same dealers have insisted that they were entirely without supplies.

Not only have the numbers of cars in daily reports been supplied to the prosecution, but it is said that details of the shippers and consignees have been given as well, so that many manufacturers have learned at last why they were unable to receive the supplies they had contracted for last summer. The details of the reconsignments have furnished some of the most interesting bits of information at hand.

Grand Jury Will Strike High.

"The grand jury investigation will strike high," said a prominent member of the Manufacturers' association. "We know that this combination is in the hands of not more than a dozen big dealers, for they control the contract coal in this town. Numbers of them have openly boasted of the big sums they are making. Why, one of them made his boast before Mr. Mayer, but that was before this prosecution started.

"To show how the manufacturers are being treated, just take my case. Last March I made my contract for a year at $1.28 a ton for screenings. I got supplies all right until the end of November. Then I got a letter from the firm saying that the Pan-Handle railroad had placed an embargo on coal, and as, this was included in the contract as a reason for nonfulfilment, they would be unable to furnish me with coal any longer. I took up the matter with the railroad, and they said at once that they had placed no embargo on coal—on the contrary, were giving good service.

Dealer Caught in Falsehood.

"I went back with this to the dealers and asked them for the numbers of the cars they had consigned to me, telling them that I would take the responsibility of getting the coal delivered. They gave me two car numbers. I had the railroad people send tracers after the cars and found that one had been wrecked while going to the mines to be loaded and the other had never been in that part of the country at all. I asked for coal and they gave me a lie.

"When I went back at them again they wrote and advised me to go into the open market and get my coal where I could. In other words, they wanted me to play into their hands by joining the others who were bidding prices up to enormous figures. They have simply passed the consumers along from one to the other."

Dealers Deny Any Combination.

The large coal dealers expressed their belief that the investigation would disclose no illegal combinations. Nor would it cause a reduction in prices, they asserted. With the first cold weather or with a snowfall which would blockade the railroads they said prices would advance.

"If anything interferes with the railroads," said T. J. O'Gara of O'Gara, King & Co., "the price of coal will go way up. If a season of extremely cold weather should come prices will go soaring. If anything increases the demand for coal or interferes with the supply the prices will go still higher. There is no tendency to drop.

"The dealers have nothing to fear from the grand jury. There is no combination to my knowledge, and there could not be any without our firm being aware of it.

"There is sufficient coal to be had from hand to mouth. That is about all. A man cannot get a month's supply ahead."

Coal Higher in New York.

"Our firm has nothing to fear from a grand jury investigation," said Henry E. Weaver of the Weaver Coal company. "There is no combination of dealers that I know of. There is none to which our company belongs. In some cases prices undoubtedly seem high, but it should be remembered that the east is pulling coal away from the west and paying higher prices for it. Coal in New York sells for $7.25 which can be bought for $5.50 here. The average increase on coal in our yards is 50 and 75 cents a ton. We will sell coal at the yards for $4.50 a ton if the consumer comes and takes it away. The profits in the business are being divided all along the line."

Rend Asks for the Proof.

"The stories which have appeared about the coal men are untrue," said W. P. Rend. "I challenge the Illinois Manufacturers' association, Levy Mayer, or the city council to prove any of the things they have been saying against the dealers. There is not now, nor has there been, any concerted action to keep up prices. They are forced up by natural causes which the public well knows. There has not been any meeting of coal men for months. No two dealers sell for the same figures. The dealers are themselves paying high prices for their supplies. Few of them have yearly contracts with the mine operators, and the operators are asking more for their coal than usual."

A. L. Sweet Denies Raising Price.

"There's nothing in it," said A. L. Sweet of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion company. "At least there is nothing in it, so far as our company is concerned. We have not put up prices, and we have no free coal to sell. We have been barely able to keep our customers supplied. But we have not raised figures on our contract customers, and we don't propose to do so. I think the attorney general had better devote his investigation to the mines around Springfield. Those are the fellows who have had free coal to sell at high prices."

Much Suffering Among the Poor.

Men who have been relieving cases of distress declare that the citizens comfortably fixed in life have no conception of the suffering among the extremely poor. One man who has paid out $2,500 since the coal famine started declared that there had been no such condition in the city before to his knowledge.

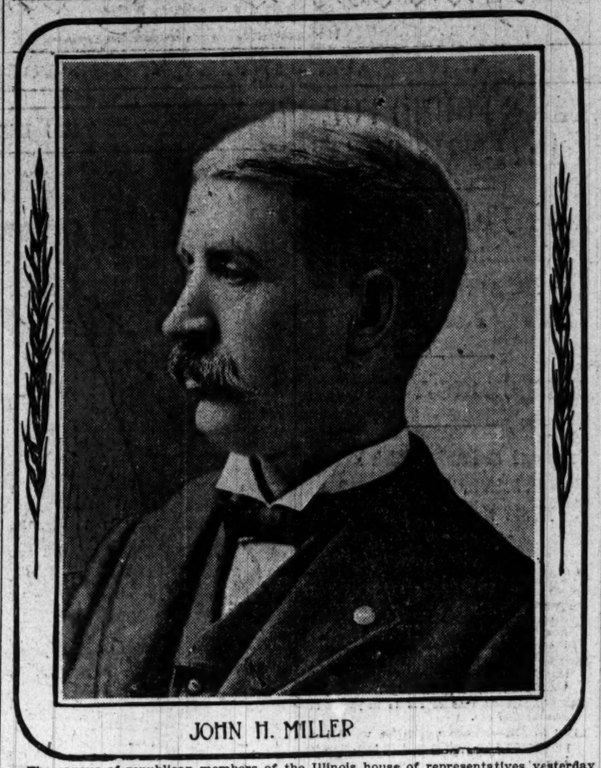
"I have twenty and thirty applications for aid at a time," he said. "I am not able to get among the people and find out just what their condition is, but from the information I receive it must be pitiful. Coal is as essential to these people as bread. An increase in meat prices would not affect them. A scarcity in hardly any commodity would cause so much suffering as the lack of coal."

One instance which he related as coming to his knowledge was that of four families which had pooled their money to buy a ton of coal. This was to have been delivered to them for $4.50, and to raise the necessary money took all their available funds. In one of the families there was a little girl seriously sick, and it was absolutely necessary that fuel should be provided. When the families had raised the money they discovered that the dealer would not deliver it for less than $7 or $8 a ton. Then they mortgaged their household furniture and made up the sum needed.

Attorney General Coming Again.

Attorney General Hamlin expects to leave Springfield tonight for Chicago to prosecute his investigations. His three emissaries have been active in their work of gathering information in the coal fields, and they are expected in Springfield today to submit their reports. Their inquiries have been conducted along the Illinois Central, the Alton, and the Wabash railroads. The attorney general is not making public any of the evidence he has obtained, but it is understood that he has not secured sufficient information to warrant his proceeding against any of the railroads or mine-owners for violating anti-trust laws.

NEXT SPEAKER OF THE ILLINOIS HOUSE.



JOHN H. MILLER

The caucus of republican members of the Illinois house of representatives yesterday nominated John H. Miller of McLeansboro for speaker by a vote of 49 to 39, Lawrence Y. Sherman being the rival candidate. This insures the election of Mr. Miller, as the Sherman men will stand by the action of the caucus and vote for the nominee. The selection was the finish of a long and bitter fight between the two factions. Mr. Miller represents the state administration wing of the party.

COAL PRICES GO UP IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis Dealers Add 25 to 50 Cents a Ton and Attorney General Promises an Investigation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 6.—Anthracite coal, what little there is, was offered at $12 a ton in this city today. All other coals were advanced from 25 to 50 cents a ton at the meeting of the coal exchange. Anthracite yesterday was selling at $10 a ton. The famine in steam coal continues and all the factories are running close. The attorney general has promised to investigate the shortage.

Harmon, Ill., Without Fuel.

Sterling, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Unless coal arrives in the village of Harmon within the next three days the people of that place will face a serious condition. At the present time there is not a pound of coal for sale in the city and almost half of the population are out of coal. The situation in this city is also acute.

Advance Prices in Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The price of coal at the mines in Indiana has been advanced 25 cents a ton, and the Terre Haute Retailers' association lifted the price to $4.50, the highest ever known here, in the center of the field, and $2 higher than a year ago this time. There is no shortage, but the operators say the Chicago demand makes the price.

VEST LASHES REPUBLICANS.

Declares They Are Responsible for Coal Shortage Because They Have Done Nothing to Remedy It.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Feeble in the extreme and supporting himself on his desk, Mr. Vest of Missouri, in the senate today, called attention to the condition of distress which had arisen as a result of the shortage in the coal supply. He said the question was no longer a partisan one, but one of humanity, and that we are not on the verge of a crisis, but actually in it. He charged the republican senators with being silent and dumb to the state of affairs, having only in mind the party cry, "stand pat." He characterized the Dingley tariff act as a "sacred elephant," with which nothing was to be done. He sarcastically remarked that if the whole question was one of raising money for the next presidential campaign that was the end of the discussion.

BIG FIRMS FORM AN ALLIANCE.

Three Coal Companies with a Capital of $31,750,000 Combine for Mutual Interests.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6.—Three of the biggest coal companies in the United States today formed an alliance, which, for all practical purposes, will be a combination. The companies involved are: The Consolidation Coal company of Maryland, the Fairmount Coal company of West Virginia, the Somerset Coal company of Pennsylvania. The combined capital stock of the companies is $31,750,000. The new arrangement, it is said, does not mean the consolidation or combination of the three companies, but is simply for the purpose of putting the large and important coal interests of those companies on a better working basis.

RICH MAN HELD AS PRISONER.

Refuses to Pay Judgment Secured by Boy He Is Said to Have Blinded by Blow.

Plattsburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—David Fleming, a grandson of Mrs. David Fleming of Philadelphia, is a prisoner within the limits of the Essex county jail at Elizabethtown, N. Y., in default of a judgment against him for $6,000. On July 21 last, while playing golf at Lake Placid, young Fleming, it is alleged, became angry at making a "foozle," and in a burst of fury threw his golf stick at the caddy, George Salem. The boy was hit in the eye and the sight was destroyed. Fleming paid all the bills, amounting to $75, and gave the boy $50. However, suit was brought for $10,000. The jury awarded a verdict of $6,000 and costs. Fleming yesterday gave himself up to the sheriff, furnishing a bond of $18,000. According to law he must stay within the jail limits for six months, when his bondsman is released.

REPORTS ON POSTOFFICE ROW.

Indianola, Miss., Politician Forwards Account of Affair to Senator McLaurin at Capital.

Indianola, Miss., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—P. C. Chapman, candidate for Circuit judge, and one of the most prominent lawyers in Mississippi, in response to a telegram from Washington, mailed Senator McLaurin a statement of the situation and its origin today. The statement emphatically denies that any threats of intimidation were made at any time against Mrs. Minnie Cox, postmistress. The statement recites further that the woman's resignation was voluntary, after she had received a petition asking that she give up the office.

"Boro-Formalin" (Ermer & Amend), used as tooth and mouth wash in the morning, leaves mouth sweet and pure all day.

PENROSE NAMED AT HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Senator Is Renominated by the Joint Republican Caucus.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. STONE

Executive Urges Legislature to Pass Compulsory Arbitration Law.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The legislature organized today by the election of Henry T. Walton of Philadelphia as speaker and John M. Scott of the same city as president pro tempore of the senate. After listening to the governor's message, both houses adjourned until tomorrow, after which a recess will be taken until Jan. 19. The election for United States senator will be held on Jan. 21, and as the republicans have a majority of 144 on joint ballot, Boies Penrose, who was nominated by the caucus tonight, will be reelected.

In his message Gov. Stone devotes considerable space to the recent anthracite coal strike. He says the strike of the anthracite miners and their associate workmen was the most important and far reaching event of its kind that ever occurred in the state, and that the expenses incurred by the state in connection with the disturbances caused by the strike will exceed $1,000,000.

Urges Compulsory Arbitration.

The governor urged the passage of a law to prevent future labor disturbances. He said:

"In my judgment, a compulsory arbitration law could and should be passed for the settlement of difficulties between employer and employé. Such a law is entirely constitutional and feasible from a police standpoint, looking upon strikes as injurious to the public, harmful to society, and destructive to life and property. They are generally settled after all harm has been done. Why should they not be settled before the harm is done and before large losses occur to life and property?

"We should recognize strikes as existing evils and as dangerous to the public good, and while mindful of the rights of both employer and employé, adjust them from a higher standpoint—namely: for the good of society, the preservation of public peace and life and property.

"When a large strike is settled we delude ourselves with the thought that no more will occur. We should contemplate them as likely to again occur with the same results as in the past. Without criticising employers or employés, without blaming either, we should so legislate as to prevent the recurrence of these disturbances."

Bolt in New York Senate.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The threatened break in the republican forces in the senate has come. Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg remained away from the republican senatorial caucus tonight. They will vote against Senator John Raines for leader tomorrow, will oppose the approval by the senate of the committees which will be handed down by Lieut. Gov. Higgins, and so it was asserted by Senator Brackett, will be against the reelection of Senator Thomas C. Platt. Brown and Elsberg, while they admitted they would stand with Brackett so far as the organization of the senate was concerned, were reticent as to their position with regard to Senator Platt's reelection.

Delaware Legislature Organized.

Dover, Del., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Delaware legislature organized today, the union republicans and regulars dividing the offices. William Ellison, a regular, was made president pro tem. of the senate, and Henry S. Anthony, a union republican, is speaker of the house. Balloting for United States senator will begin Jan. 20. The Addicks adherents claim that he will have twenty-five votes, or two more than necessary to elect.

Rhode Island's New Governor.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 6.—Gov. T. F. C. Garvin, the first democrat to be elected governor in Rhode Island in ten years, was inaugurated today and the new state government took the oath of office.

Alger Named for the Senate.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 6.—Senator Russell A. Alger of Detroit, who is at present serving in the United States senate by appointment of Gov. Bliss, was tonight nominated by the joint republican caucus of the legislature to fill out the unexpired term of former Senator James McMillan, who died at Manchester, Mass., last August. There was no other candidate. As the republicans have an overwhelming majority in the legislature Senator Alger's election on Jan. 20 is assured.

Minnesota Solons at Work.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 6.—The Minnesota legislature convened at the capitol at noon today. The house was called to order by Secretary of State Hanson and the members were sworn in. L. W. Babcock was elected speaker.

South Dakota Legislature.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 6.—The new state officers were sworn in at noon today and the legislature convened in the afternoon. The contest for removal of the state capital from Pierre is a feature of the session. There is no opposition to the election of A. B. Kittredge as United States senator to succeed Senator Kyle, deceased, his nomination taking place today.

Kentucky to Have Primaries.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Court of Appeals this afternoon decided in favor of the democratic state executive committee, and the state officers to be nominated this summer will be chosen by a primary election and not by a delegate convention. This is a signal victory for Gov. Beckham, who, it is claimed, can be renominated in a fair primary, but would probably be defeated by the politicians were mass conventions held.

NEW MOVE AGAINST WOLCOTT.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Enters Senatorial Contest to Defeat the Candidate.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has entered into the senatorial contest with the avowed intention of defeating Edward O. Wolcott. Whether it will succeed or not is a matter of conjecture, but political representatives of the company are on the ground and commenced work this morning in conjunction with P. B. Stewart and the other republican anti-Wolcott leaders. Mr. Wolcott's scalp is wanted because of the fear that Mr. Wolcott as a United States senator might work with the steel trust when the time comes for it to make another fight for control of the company.

Senator Hansbrough Renominated.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—H. C. Hansbrough was nominated by the republican caucus tonight to succeed himself as United States senator.

PACKERS APPEAL IN MISSOURI.

Exceptions to Report Finding Them Guilty of Breaking Anti-Trust Laws Are Filed.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 6.—Attorneys for the packers filed exceptions in the Supreme court today to the report of Special Commissioner Kinley, who found them guilty of violation of the anti-trust laws, in combining and fixing prices for dressed meats sold in Missouri.

Girl Asleep 100 Days.

Centralia, Ill., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Dora Meeks, the "sleeping girl," has not yet recovered consciousness. This is the one hundredth day she has been in a trance.

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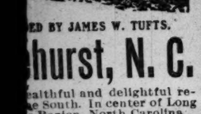

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UNE—ALWAYS RELIABLE.

POWERS NOT TO RAISE BLOCKADE.

Germany and England Reply to Castro's Counter Proposal for Arbitration.

READY TO MAKE TERMS.

Answer Paves Way to Peace Without Resort to The Hague.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Germany, Great Britain, and Italy refuse to raise the blockade of the Venezuelan coast until President Castro accepts their proposals for arbitration on the conditions already submitted to him. The powers, in a joint note replying to Castro's demand that the blockade be raised pending arbitration, seek to smooth the way for a settlement, which may possibly be reached without the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. The powers, however, do not abandon any of the reservations contained in their original proposal.

Terms Are Not Modified.

The question of raising the blockade will only be opened after President Castro's complete acceptance of the powers' reservations. The state of war is not modified by today's note.

The German foreign office takes cognizance of the statement emanating from Washington that a group of German financiers is forming to pay Germany's claims against Venezuela, the ultimate purpose being to prevent the United States from building the Isthmian canal. The foreign office says this is quite untrue, and further asserts that the German government hopes the United States will build the canal as quickly as possible. So far from interposing any obstacle, Germany regards that her own trade interests will be subserved by the opening of an intercoeanic route.

Hay Has Powers' Reply.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Secretary Hay has received the British answer to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration. It is assumed that the British note reflects the views of the German government, as the allies have been acting in harmony so far.

The note is interlocutory, but in substance states that if Venezuela wishes a conference with a view to submitting the differences between the two countries to arbitration Great Britain will accede.

The conditions attached vary slightly from the original British proposition, but in the judgment of officials here the differences between the allies and Venezuela in respect to arbitration are much diminished and there is warrant for the expectation that the case will now surely go to The Hague. The next step will be a reply from President Castro.

American Warship Carries Mail.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CARACAS, Jan. 6.—The American gunboat Marietta arrived off La Guayra this afternoon with 287 bags of mail from Curacoa, where it had been transshipped from the French, Dutch, and Red D line steamers. The Marietta remained outside the line of the blockade and sent the mails ashore in small boats.

This morning the commander of the German cruiser Gazelle ordered the authorities at Puerto Cabello to replace without delay the guns that were removed from forts there subsequent to the recent bombardment. This is impossible, as the guns are not in the city, but are probably being used against the revolutionists.

Only Compliment to Roosevelt.

A high official of the Venezuelan government said today: "I am greatly surprised that importance has been given to the last of the several propositions contained in President Castro's answer to the powers in the matter of referring the Venezuelan difficulty to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. This proposition was intended simply as a compliment to President Roosevelt. It was only a complimentary alternative."

President Castro's troops have captured all the ammunition destined for the Matos revolutionists which the allied powers permitted to reach the Venezuelan coast at Coro.

Matos Preparing to Fight.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from La Guayra to the Matin says the revolutionary general, Matos, is awaiting until Coro has been captured before returning to Venezuela and resuming command of the revolutionary forces. He has issued a manifesto calling on all his supporters and all enemies of the government to join his army. He counts on the assistance of Gen. Rolando, the revolutionary general, who is now near Caracas.

Italy Sends More Cruisers.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says the Italian cruisers Puglia, Cristoforo Colombo, and Dogali have been ordered to the Caribbean.

Official Story of Bombardment.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 23.—[Correspondence.]—The commodore of the British cruiser Montgomerie, who directed the Anglo-German bombardment of the fortifications at Porto Cabello on Dec. 14, gives the following account of the operations:

"A British merchant ship, the Topaz, which was peacefully lying at anchor in the harbor, was boarded at night by Venezuelans and the crew in their shirts were hurried ashore, marched through the streets, and cast into a filthy prison, where they remained without food or water. Under a strong guard they were marched back to their ship the next day and compelled to lower the colors.

"When I arrived at Porto Cabello I at once demanded an apology and assurances that the act would not be repeated. In reply I was informed that a mob was responsible for the outrage and that the matter would have to be referred to higher authority.

Notice Before Firing.

"Before opening fire I gave ample notice to the military authorities to remove the political prisoners, and assured the inhabitants of the town that no injury would be done them. There was a feeble response to our fire from the battery, but none from the fort, the soldiers in which fled like rats. They left behind a general, twelve other officers, and twenty soldiers, and a number of criminal prisoners. After bombarding nineteen minutes and making good practice, we ceased firing, and a guard was landed and took possession of the fort, receiving the surrender of the general and his staff. They were immediately paroled. The criminal prisoners were held and turned over to responsible authority."

KING OF SERVIA HAS A SCARE.

Notes Regarding the Mission of Czar's Envoy to Bucharest Stolen from His Writing Table.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—There is great excitement at Nish, where the Servian court is staying, owing to the fact that the notes which King Alexander made in regard to the mission of Count Lansdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, have been stolen from his writing table.

POPE WEAKER: NO ALARM FELT.

Leo XIII. Eats Little but Often and Is at Work on Two Encyclicals.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, Jan. 6.—The pope is weaker than formerly, but there is no cause for anxiety. He eats little but often. It is reported that he is preparing two new encyclicals, one on divorce and the other on duelling.

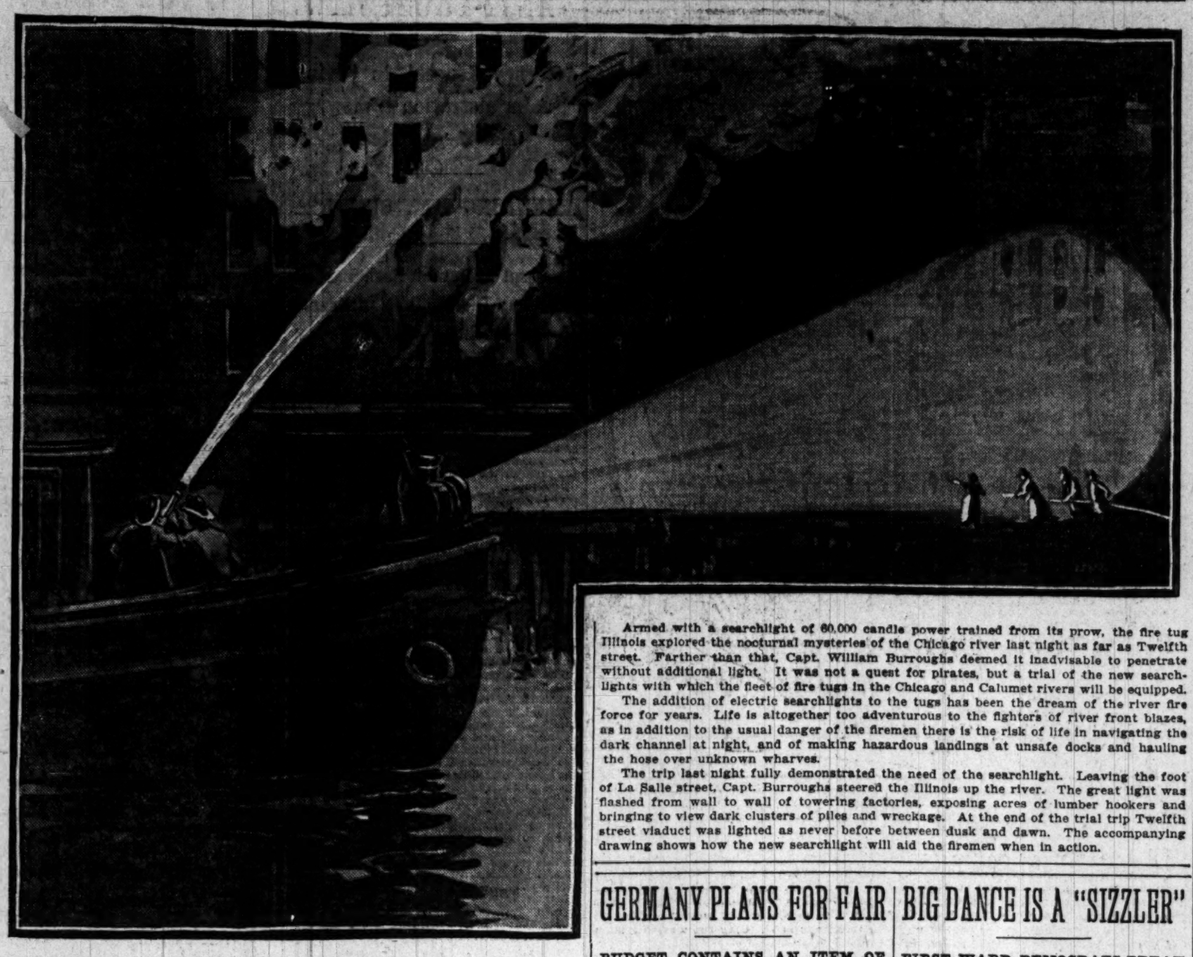
Cardinal Richard Ill in Paris.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, is so ill that he is compelled to remain in bed. It is reported that he is weak.

The Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads enable your horse to do more work. Ask your shoer for them.

FIREBOAT ILLINOIS TRIES SEARCHLIGHT WHICH WILL LESSEN PERIL OF MUSHAM'S RIVER CREW.



Armed with a searchlight of 60,000 candle power trained from its prow, the fire tug Illinois explored the nocturnal mysteries of the Chicago river last night as far as Twelfth street. Farther than that, Capt. William Burroughs deemed it inadvisable to penetrate without additional light. It was not a quest for pirates, but a trial of the new searchlights with which the fleet of fire tugs in the Chicago and Calumet rivers will be equipped.

The addition of electric searchlights to the tugs has been the dream of the river fire force for years. Life is altogether too adventurous to the fighters of river front blazes, as in addition to the usual danger of the firemen there is the risk of life in navigating the dark channel at night, and of making hazardous landings at unsafe docks and hauling the hose over unknown wharves.

The trip last night fully demonstrated the need of the searchlight. Leaving the foot of La Salle street, Capt. Burroughs steered the Illinois up the river. The great light was flashed from wall to wall of towering factories, exposing acres of lumber hookers and bringing to view dark clusters of piles and wreckage. At the end of the trial trip Twelfth street viaduct was lighted as never before between dusk and dawn. The accompanying drawing shows how the new searchlight will aid the firemen when in action.

GRAIN DUTY PAYS BRITAIN

TAXES DURING LAST YEAR AMOUNTED TO $37,500,000.

Consumer Pays the Added Cost on Wheat, Barley, and Oats and Yet the Cereals Are Cheaper than They Were Before the Tax Was Imposed—Same Is True of Sugar—On Other Hand Untaxed Meat and Coffee Are Higher in Price.

[Copyright: 1903: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 7, 3 a. m.—The revenue from the grain duties and sugar tax promises to exceed $37,500,000 for the fiscal year. These taxes have been collected without any increased cost of sugar, wheat, barley, or oats to the consumer. The prices of wheat, barley, and oats are now from two shillings sevenpence to three shillings lower per quarter than they were before the duties were imposed. Those duties have been more than counteracted by the conditions of supply. The sugar tax has also been more than neutralized by abundant supplies, so that consumers have not suffered from the duties levied reluctantly by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach two years ago. Convenient as it may be for the liberals in the by-elections to raise loud outcries against the oppressive taxation of the masses through the abandonment of free trade principles, meat and coffee have both risen in price through the conditions of defective supply, although there has been no change in tariff arrangements. The sugar and grain duties might have been doubled without increased cost to the consumers, as prices have averaged during the year.

Germans Are Impatient.

A growing feeling of impatience at Berlin over the prospect of a prolonged delay in the settlement of the Venezuelan claims is noted suspiciously by a good many writers for the press. The German embassy here is reported as reflecting the opinion of the Berlin foreign office that the award must be made within three months from the opening of proceedings before The Hague tribunal.

The slightest indication of resentment on the part of the American press over German strictures of the Monroe doctrine would be the signal for a vigorous denunciation of the British foreign office for persevering in an alliance which has been disliked from the outset. Even with the evident lack of excitement in America there are warnings from the provincial press that Lord Lansdowne must make strenuous efforts to remove the obstacles which Germany is placing in the way of a speedy settlement and elaborate arguments in determination of the position that British interests will be served by a frank acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a safeguard against European schemes of annexation or partition of the western hemisphere. The fate of the Balfour government would be sealed if Germany, with Great Britain supporting her, were involved in complications with the United States.

Work for St. Louis Fair.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden of the United States revenue cutter service is now in Manchester in the interest of the St. Louis exposition, his chief object being to advise Lancashire manufacturers with reference to facilities which are open to them in connection with the scheme for the power plant of machinery hall. Instead of securing power wholly in America, Thomas M. Moore, chief of the machinery department, has authorized him to invite offerings from various points in Europe, and already about half the necessary 40,000 horse power has been accepted. Carden was negotiating with French manufacturers until a few days ago, when he received cable instructions to proceed to England and invite British firms to make displays on the same basis as afforded others. He says German and French houses are prepared to take full advantage of the opportunities which St. Louis offers.

Sidney Lee's Lecture Plans.

Sidney Lee expects to arrive in New York at the end of the month on his way to Boston, where he will deliver a course of eight lectures at the Lowell institute on "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century." He will give lectures at Harvard, Yale, and Wellesley colleges. During February he will deliver the Trask lecture at Princeton on "Foreign Influences on Shakspeare," and subsequently lecture before Columbia, Johns Hopkins university, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Western Reserve, Vassar, Wells, and several clubs and institutions. He hopes to visit Chicago, Cincinnati, and western universities in April.

Weds a Boston Widow.

Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Prince and Princess Dolgourouki, and many titled people attended the marriage yesterday of Sir Seymour Blane and Mrs. Blake, widow of William Blake of Boston. The bridegroom, who was in his 70th year and had seen service in the Crimea and Indian mutiny, received a walking stick from the king as a wedding present.

I. N. P.

SULTAN BREAKS A TREATY

OPENING OF THE DARDANELLES IS PROTESTED BY ENGLAND.

Turkey Authorizes Russia to Send Four Disarmed Torpedo Boats Through the Long Closed Strait Leading to the Mediterranean—Germany Refuses to Interfere—Result May be Abrogation of Treaty of 1856, Permitting Warships to Pass.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6.—The British embassy has addressed a note to the porte protesting against the passage of four Russian torpedo destroyers through the Dardanelles to the Black sea.

The note pointed out that such action constituted a violation of the international treaties providing for the closing of the Dardanelles to war vessels of all countries.

The note goes on to say that if Russian vessels are allowed to pass Great Britain reserves the right to demand similar privileges for her warships. The protest has caused a bad impression and even irritation in Russian quarters.

There is much concern in Turkish circles over the British attitude.

This matter came up last September, and the porte finally concluded that the Russian way of thinking was right and therefore authorized the passage of the boats, and they will be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles immediately.

Germany Sides with Russia.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The German government declines to associate itself with the protest of Great Britain and Italy to the porte concerning the passage through the Dardanelles into the Black sea of four unarmed Russian torpedo boat destroyers, and that it has informed Russia to that effect.

May Abrogate the Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 3 a. m.—Great Britain's protest to the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian torpedo boats will, it is believed, lead to the virtual abrogation of the treaty of Paris closing that strait.

To Germany's refusal to associate herself with Great Britain's protest is mainly due the comparative calmness towards Russia with which the press regards the incident, which a while ago would have called out fiery editorials. Russophobia is not dead in British breasts, but if the English do not love Russia more they love the Germans less, and the reported aloofness of the kaiser's government causes more rankling here than Russia's alleged evasion of that treaty.

The press generally indorses the government's protest and condemns the Russian action as a breach of the treaty and Turkey's acquiescence as a dangerous precedent.

GEN. PALMA STARTS ON A TRIP.

Cuban President and Other Officials Go to Pinar del Rio—Republicans Support Reciprocity Treaty.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—President Palma, accompanied by several of the secretaries and a large party of officials, has started on a trip to Pinar del Rio. He will return on Friday.

The republicans, who are now the governmental party, are employing the recess of congress in holding a series of meetings in the province of Santa Clara. They favor the formation of a fusion party on conservative lines. The proposed treaty with the United States is strongly supported. Señor Capote, president of the senate, at one of the meetings said that the government had pledged its word of honor that the army would be paid and therefore the matter might be regarded as settled.

Señor Sagol, civil governor of Santiago, telegraphs that the chamber of commerce of Santiago considers that the reciprocity treaty with the United States will be highly beneficial to the interests of Cuba.

News comes from Santiago that Señor Corona, the newspaper man who recently shot Señor Insua, the editor of a paper in that city, was arrested by order of a judge pending a decision of the house of representatives, of which Corona is a member, regarding his prosecution. In the meantime, Corona has been released in $1,000 bail.

WILL PAY TAFT VALE AWARD.

English Labor Union Will Not Appeal from the Decision of the Court.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Richard Bell, M. P., the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, announced today that the union has decided not to appeal the case of the Taft Vale railway company, which was decided against them on Dec. 20. The Taft Vale railway company sued the union for $140,000 because of the action of the labor leaders in ordering a strike on the road in August, 1900. The court gave judgment in favor of the railway company. Mr. Bell says the union will pay the railway company the damages which were assessed by the court.

GERMANY PLANS FOR FAIR

BUDGET CONTAINS AN ITEM OF $375,000 FOR EXHIBIT.

Minister of the Interior Urges Necessity of Being Represented at the St. Louis Exposition—Action of France and Great Britain Make It Imperative That Berlin Government Do Not Neglect the Show—Commercial Relations May Be Aided.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The budget presented in the reichstag today appropriates the first installment of $375,000 for the German exhibit at the St. Louis exposition and places the total requirement at from $625,000 to $750,000.

A memorandum from the ministry of the interior explaining this item says:

"However undesirable it may appear that an international exposition on the largest scale should follow so soon after the Paris exposition, and however great the obligation to avoid every unnecessary expenditure may be, the empire cannot do otherwise than accept the offer to exhibit at the St. Louis exposition after France and Great Britain have accepted.

Sees Benefit to Commerce.

"This decision is dictated not only out of regard for our friendly relations with the United States, but reasons of a purely commercial nature more urgently required our acceptance."

The ministry considers that in view of the recent Paris and Dusseldorf expositions Germany is hardly disposed to bear the expense of a comprehensive representation at St. Louis, and the German exhibits, therefore, will be confined substantially to sculpture, painting, and the industrial arts.

Italy to Be an Exhibiter.

ROME, Jan. 6.—It has been semi-officially announced here that the Italian government will participate officially in the St. Louis exposition. Parliament, which meets Jan. 27, will be asked for a first appropriation of $200,000 for this purpose.

EVICT 700 MINERS' FAMILIES.

British Police Expel Strikers from Company Houses at Denaby, Near Sheffield.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The mining village of Denaby, between Sheffield and Doncaster, was the scene today of evictions by the wholesale. Seven months ago the miners struck because of a dispute with the owners. Many offers were made to settle the trouble, but they all failed. The owners recently notified 700 of the strikers who were occupying houses owned by the colliery company that if the strike was not settled they would be evicted. The ultimatum expired today. A number of families voluntarily left their dwellings. The others made no opposition and stood in silence while their furniture and other household effects were removed to the streets, mothers and fathers standing holding their children by their hands until their homes were emptied. The scene was pitiful, but it was mitigated by the help bestowed upon the people evicted by tradesmen, coworkers, and others, who provided tents and other shelter.

DANCE IN PALACE OF MOGUL.

Brilliant Ceremony Proves One of the Grandest of the Durbar Festivities at Delhi.

DELHI, India, Jan. 6.—The state ball tonight in the palace of the grand mogul proved one of the most attractive features of the durbar festivities. The European dance among the columns and pillars of the palace was a strange and wonderful sight.

When a fanfare of silver trumpets at 10 o'clock announced the arrival of the viceroy, Lord Curzon of Keddleston, the scene was a brilliant one. Lady Curzon was gowned in gold brocade and wore a magnificent tiara and necklace of diamonds, with four rubies that had belonged to the king of Theebaw. Some 5,000 guests were present, among them the duke of Connaught, Lord Kitchener, and all the prominent personages in India and the duchess of Marlborough and numerous other Americans.

Lord and Lady Curzon and the duke and duchess of Connaught, on the royal dais, received scores of native princes whose costumes were dazzling creations.

KOCH GOES TO STUDY PLAGUE.

Bacteriologist Sails for Rhodesia to Investigate Cattle Disease and Seek Proof of Theory.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Prof. Koch, the noted bacteriologist, will sail tomorrow from Hamburg for Beira to investigate the cattle plague in Rhodesia. He will be accompanied by Drs. Kleine and Neufeld. He is taking a whole cargo of apparatus and chemicals, not knowing what will be the most useful. He proposes to live among the herds to observe every phase of the disease. Incidentally, he will continue his tuberculosis experiments with the view to obtaining positive evidence that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to human beings, a theory to which he unshakenly adheres.

BIG DANCE IS A "SIZZLER"

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS BREAK SOME RECORDS.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Fill the Coliseum When Ald. Coughlin, Wearing a "Dream" of a Vest, Leads the Grand March—Music Is Drowned by the Cries and Laughter of the Merrymakers and the Shuffling of Feet.

The water wagon broke down yesterday and the First ward democratic masquerade ball last night at the Coliseum was a glittering success. Ald. Coughlin led the grand march, in solemn and solitary splendor, and 15,000 persons filled the big hall. Never had so great a crowd attended any previous ball, the politicians said.

"It is the best we have ever had," Ald. Coughlin affirmed.

The alderman was clad in the regulation dress suit, for his dignity would not permit him to don the guise of a masquerader. He wore a vest of pale forget-me-nots dreamily set in a field of purest white.

"Last year the attendance was 10,000, showing a clear gain of 5,000 this season," he continued. "The increase means just one thing—victory for the democratic ticket at the spring election."

"Among Those Present."

The other First ward representative, Ald. Kenna, was more retiring, and, while cheerfully lending his presence to the affair, had little to say of its success.

Many other notables of the First ward occupied boxes or contributed to the ball by dancing. Andy Craig looked on. Stephen A. Douglas sat through the early part of the evening, an interested spectator, and, with Mrs. Douglas, headed the procession behind Ald. Coughlin's leadership when the grand march was formed. C. F. Gunther kept to himself in the gallery. Congressman Martin Emerich was there, also.

"How are you, Mr. Emerich?" a constituent inquired.

"Sober," was the laconic reply, and it gave the speaker distinction enough.

Ald. Young observed the merrymaking from a safe distance, but did not participate. The coroner's office was represented by Coroner Traeger and Deputies Feldstein and Buckley.

Recognize a Face.

Justice Hall and Justice Prindiville were there, all smiles, which only broadened when two masked young women passed close by and accosted Justice Prindiville with:

"Good morning, Judge."

The tones were those familiar to the morning's session at Harrison street, and the party with the justice laughed heartily at his expense.

The galleries were filled to their seating capacity and the dancing floor could have accommodated no more revelers. The musicians blew themselves red in the face, and still their notes got lost in the rafters, and at the ends of the hall nothing could be heard but the cries, shouts, and laughter of the merrymakers and the scraping of hundreds of feet. As for the café, in the south annex, it was a wild sea of struggling humanity.

The grand march moved off promptly at 1 a. m., but the last of the revelers did not leave for home until the chimes of Grace church were sounding 6 in the morning.

TRAINMEN MAY LOSE FIGHT FOR AN INCREASE IN WAGES.

All Railroads Entering St. Louis Said to Have Refused Request of Western Employes for 20 Per Cent Advance.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.—It is stated by a railroad official high in authority, who requested the suppression of his name, that the request of the committee of trainmen of the western systems to increase wages 20 per cent has been decisively refused by all the roads in St. Louis.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors hurried to St. Louis, Mo., yesterday, where they have decided to establish headquarters during the present movement to gain a 20 per cent increase in wages for their members. While there they will enter into negotiations with the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Order of the Railroad Telegraphers to form a federation of unions for mutual protection and benefit. This federation, if formed, will unite under one central head all the large railroad organizations of the west.

EDELWEISS TOLD TO CLOSE BAR

Well Known Garden and Other South Side Places Ordered to Cease Dispensing Liquors.

The proprietors of the Edelweiss garden, Fifty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, and of the other places included in Mayor Harrison's edict were notified by the police last night to cease dispensing liquors at once. Wallschlag's place is included in the order.

Pick out any diamond and pay as you like. Lotus Bros., 92 State street.

BAD WORD FOR EVANSTON

DR. M. M. PARKHURST POINTS OUT THE FAULTS OF THE SUBURB.

Influx of Wealth and Extravagance Has Given Town a Tone That Makes It Not the Best for Poor College Student, According to the Minister's View—University Atmosphere Lacking in the Clubs and in Society—Temptation Near Devon Avenue.

The title "university town," as applied to Evanston, was declared to be a misnomer by the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst in an address delivered at a meeting of the Prohibition alliance in the suburb last night. A moneyed aristocracy, he said, completely overshadowed the university in the social life of the place, which is dangerous for young people in college.

The declaration was the severest criticism that has ever been made against Evanston by one of its prominent citizens from a public platform. It came in the course of an address on the subject, "Is Evanston a Safe Place for Parents to Send Their Sons and Daughters?"

The subject was announced in the local papers of Evanston a week ago and prominent citizens approached Dr. Parkhurst, asking him not to speak on it.

Situation to Be Faced.

"I spent considerable study over the matter," he said, "and concluded that it was a situation that had to be faced. The pious conceit of the Evanston people is such that the name of the town should be prefixed with an H. They can see nothing wrong here—no temptations for young men and women—and appear content with things as they are. Therefore I had to refuse the requests to abandon the subject.

"I do not say Evanston is the worst place in the world to which parents can send their children to school, but it is certainly not nearly as safe a place as other towns that I know of where colleges are located. It is known as a university town in other places. The facts are that a person could live here for weeks and never come in contact with any university society or notice any considerable influence exercised on the town by the university.

"The greatest trouble with Evanston is that there is too much Chicago money here. It is the dominating factor in the society of the town and completely overshadows the university in importance. The members of the faculty are not prominent in the town's clubs and students are never permitted to get in touch with its affairs.

Sons of the Rich an Example.

"The good influence which the town might exert on the lives of the students is lacking, while its disorganizing influences are felt everywhere. The sons of the wealthy families are given leisure and money. These two things will ruin any ordinary boy. These town boys set a hot pace, socially, and the students, who are mostly poor, look upon them with admiration. They become fascinated with the indolent life of the young men of the town, and many times they try to imitate them. In this manner the downfall of many a student has come about.

"The proximity of the town to Chicago is not the least of the dangers that await the young man entering the university. Practically, Evanston is a part of Chicago, and the student finds access easy to the saloons at Devon avenue, or the dangerous places in the downtown district, without fear of discovery by the university authorities."

Higher Cost of Living.

"This predominance of wealth over learning has increased the cost of living over what it should be. Forty or fifty wealthy families, with more money than they know what to do with, are willing to pay more for food and service than they are worth, and the result is that every one else has to pay the same prices. If these families choose to pay 25 cents a pound for beef, that is the price fixed for every one, and the result is that it costs more to live than should be the case in a university town.

"There is no evidence that Evanston is growing better. Poolrooms have been established where young men begin gambling on a small scale, and finally they begin to visit more dangerous places. These observations have led me to believe that in the last year a hundred young men have gone wrong by these influences that predominate in Evanston. Some day the well meaning people will learn that the town is not the saintly place they now think it is."

IMPROVEMENT CLUB MAPS OUT ITS WORK FOR THE NEW YEAR.

West End Citizens, Encouraged by Early Successes, Plan a Campaign for Better Conditions.

A new year's resolution in which 800 citizens have joined is set forth in a paper bound book just issued by the West End Improvement club. The club, which was started with only half a dozen members six months ago, hopes to accomplish during the year such reforms as the cleaning of alleys, the lighting of streets, better transportation, track elevation, and more adequate police and fire protection.

A series of fires that could not be reached by the department and a number of accidents on dilapidated sidewalks furnished the direct reasons for the club's existence. It already has proved its efficiency in many ways, as ordinances have been passed for the paving of cross streets in its limits and the replacing of wooden sidewalks with cement.

The club is now celebrating the appropriation of $9,400 to build a fire engine house at South Fortieth and Wilcox avenues.

THREE MORE MASCAGNI SUITS.

Heard Files Two Against Composer, Rozwadowski, and Julius Goldzier —Musician Begins Action.

Two more suits were brought yesterday against Mascagni by Richard Heard, his former manager, and Mascagni decided to take the aggressive and filed one suit himself.

Heard filed suit for $50,000 in the Circuit court against Mascagni, Consul Rozwadowski, and Julius Goldzier. He also filed a suit for $25,000 in the Superior court against the same defendants. The former suit is to collect money alleged to be due Heard from the receipts of the tour. The other defendants are involved because, it is alleged, they had a hand in using this money to send the singers back to Boston. The second suit alleges that Mascagni's refusal to continue the tour hurt Heard's reputation, and that Goldzier and Rozwadowski, with Mascagni, entered into a conspiracy to defraud Heard.

Basis for the actions, according to the plaintiff's attorneys, was obtained from Mascagni's testimony in Justice Underwood's court in the hearing on a charge of embezzlement.

Mascagni's suit asks for an injunction to restrain G. N. Loomis, Heard, and Roland S. Robbins from prosecuting suits against him. He also asks an accounting between himself and Heard.

Mascagni spent the day working on his new composition, "Gavotte of the Dolls" which will be rendered at the concert Sunday evening.

FAVORS PLAN FOR CELEBRATION

Chicago Historical Society Approves Aug. 17, 1903, as Date Marking City's Centennial Anniversary.

Through its executive committee the Chicago Historical society expressed itself yesterday in favor of the commemoration and celebration of Aug. 17, 1903, as the centennial anniversary of the founding of Chicago. Resolutions were adopted in which the committee calls attention to the fact tha the date chosen marks the passage of 100 years since the federal troops, commanded by Lieut. Swearingen, established Fort Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago river and laid the foundation of Chicago. The occasion, in the opinion of the committee, marks the real beginning of the city's history rather than the arrival of John Kinzie, as has been suggested. Besides giving the society's cordial approval to the plan for a celebration the committee declares that the organization is ready to coöperate in making the event worthy of the community.

HARLAN BLAMES POLICE "PULLS."

Tells West Side Voters That Politics Hampers Usefulness of Department.

MANY STAND BY STEWART

Thousands of Twenty-first Ward Citizens Express Their Preference.

John Maynard Harlan carried his mayoralty campaign into the Seventeenth ward last evening, when he spoke to 250 persons in Aurora Turner hall, Milwaukee avenue and Huron street. In dealing with the general topic of "A Business Administration" he declared that the police force suffered from improper management and from political and other influence that support incompetency.

"The character of the police force so far as the rank and file of the men is concerned cannot be equaled by any similar number of men engaged in any single occupation," he said. "When I am mayor of Chicago, as I confidently expect to be, the policemen will understand that strict attendance to duty will be rewarded and that nothing short of attendance to duty will be tolerated. When the policemen know this the efficiency of the force will be increased 100 per cent."

Epigrams by Harlan.

The address abounded in epigrams, among them being:

"Let us realize first how big we are and then we may be able to perceive how small we are."

"The center of our city is simply a street railway switch yard."

"Municipal ownership is not a bugaboo to me. Neither is it a brazen image nor a fetish to be worshiped blindly."

"If we wanted municipal ownership now we could not have it, but we want the right to have it if we want it when we can have it."

In closing his address Mr. Harlan said of party organization:

"The organization is the instrument of the party. When the organization declares in favor of any candidate before the members of the party have a chance to declare their will at the primaries it is misusing the power intrusted to it as custodian."

Thousands Suport Stewart.

Graeme Stewart's campaign managers yesterday gave out a long list of Twenty-first ward republicans who signed the petition indorsing his candidacy for mayor. In the ward, which is the home of both Mr. Stewart and John M. Harlan, 4,400 signatures were secured out of a possible 5,000 republican voters, and the Stewart managers say that even more signatures could have been secured had there been more time for a canvass. A few among the residents of the ward who have indicated Mr. Stewart as their first choice are:

J. J. P. Odell,	James McNally,
B. E. Sunny,	George A. Carpenter,
W. W. Tracy,	Fred W. Upham,
Hempstead Washburne,	Dwight Lawrence,
C. D. Peacock,	John N. Jewett,
C. W. Potter,	Otto C. Schneider,
A. T. Galt,	Frank Shaman,
Philo R. King,	J. A. Ryerson,
W. L. Bush,	John C. King,
R. E. Ayer,	Harry Hamlin,
A. H. Revell,	Judge P. S. Grosscup,
James B. Richardson,	S. B. Raymond,
William Vocke,	J. K. Boring,
Fred A. Busse,	John M. Smyth,
Jacob W. Loeb,	Thomas H. Cannon,
P. S. Doane,	James Walker,
William K. Otis,	Walter Kimbark,
Thomas E. Lyon,	Henry S. Boutell,
Charles Spalding,	J. F. Whedon,
Ralph Isham.	William A. Angel.

The list is said to include many voters who heretofore have supported Mr. Harlan.

In addition, the People's Republican club of Englewood indorsed Mr. Stewart's candidacy, such action being taken at a largely attended meeting held at 210 West Sixty-fifth street. The club has a membership of 1,100 and is composed chiefly of business men.

O'Malley Out; Burke Dismayed.

Not since he broke with Mayor Harrison has Robert E. Burke been so agitated as he was at yesterday's meeting of the democratic county committee, when John F. O'Malley handed in his resignation as committeeman from the Twenty-second ward. He jumped over two chairs and reached for the written resignation, but Secretary Lahiff hurriedly hid it among some other documents, and as a result the anti-Harrison faction will lose another representative. O'Malley recommended his business partner, James J. Lyon, to fill the vacancy, but the Harrison committeemen are expected to ignore the suggestion.

SHOOTS MAN AGAINST WHOM HE WAS TO BE A WITNESS.

Fred Peterson Makes Mysterious Attack Upon Alfred Zander After Close of Unimportant Trial.

Following the trial of an unimportant case before Justice Underwood in the Thirty-fifth street station court yesterday, one of the witnesses and the defendant met on the street and an attempt at murder by shooting was made. The shooting was done by Fred Peterson of 3034 Lock street, and Alfred Zander, the victim, whose home is at 2925 Keeley street, sustained a dangerous wound in the thigh.

Zander appeared in court to answer a charge of larceny, and Peterson was there in the capacity of a witness against him. Peterson did not testify, and Zander paid a fine of $5 on the charge of disorderly conduct. The shooting followed. Zander is under the care of a physician.

KILLED IN LESSING ELEVATOR.

Fifteen Year Old Carl Pfister Runs Car Up in Absence of Conductor and Is Crushed.

Carl Pfister, the 15 year old son of Mrs. Emma Pfister, who lives in the Lessing apartments, Evanston avenue and Surf street, was instantly killed last evening by being crushed by the elevator in the building. The elevator man had left the car to do an errand, and the boy decided

ANTI-TRUST PLAN OF PRESIDENT.

Attorney General States His Attitude and Administration Indorses It.

EVILS AND CURES GIVEN.

Senator Hoar Makes Long Speech in Defense of His Bill to Regulate Combines.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—This was anti-trust field day. Attorney General Knox, replying to requests of Senator Hoar and Representative Littlefield, addressed to them a long letter defining his attitude toward trusts, going into every phase of the trust question. Later in the day Senator Hoar delivered a long speech on trusts, explaining his recently introduced bill and urging it for passage.

Tonight there was issued from the White house a statement, indorsed by the president, giving the views of the administration on the trust problem. The White house statement is but a condensation, a summary, of the statement issued by Attorney General Knox, and by it the president indorses the attitude of the attorney general and makes his statement the official policy of the administration.

Views of the President.

The preliminary part of the White house statement gives briefly a review of the situation as follows:

"The people do not desire the business of the country to be interfered with beyond the regulation necessary to control combinations where they act improperly and to correct any tendency toward monopoly. In this country, where money is cheap and abundant and within the reach of keen and capable men, monopoly will be impossible if competition is kept free.

"Small enterprises have certain advantages over large combinations and will live and thrive if assured of an open and fair field. Rebates and discriminatory rates constitute one of the chief restrictions on competition. They unjustly swell the earnings of favored concerns, and, supporting a vast volume of capital stock, which represents nothing but unfair advantage over rivals, contribute largely to the upbuilding of monopoly.

"The situation respecting transportation discriminations and the entry of independent capital into new industries has lately been improved. It is now known that the amount of capital embarked in independent enterprises in the last two years at least equals the total capital of the great combinations formed within the previous twelve years. With assurance against predatory competition this improvement will continue.

"Individual industrial experience with the certainty of secure employment of capital may be trusted to compete effectively with such selfish combinations as are not formed for sound economic reasons, but merely in order to capitalize the country's prosperity for the benefit of their promoters. The existence of most of these combinations has not increased the productive capacity or the country; they have merely acquired the ownership of preëxisting industries."

Suggestions of Attorney General.

The suggestions contained in the president's statement are identical with those of the attorney general, but are given in summarized form. The suggestions of Mr. Knox follow:

"My suggestion, therefore, is that as a first step in a policy to be persistently pursued until every industry, large and small, in the country can be assured of equal rights and opportunities, and until the tendency to monopolization of the important industries of the country is checked, that all discriminatory practices affecting interstate trade be made offenses to be enjoined and punished. Such legislation to be directed alike against those who give and those who receive the advantages thereof and to cover discrimination in prices as against competitors in particular localities resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition in interstate and foreign trade, as well as discrimination by carriers.

"Such practices are so obviously unreasonable that to inhibit them would be a measure of regulation of commerce to keep it free and unrestrained and not an attempt to exercise arbitrary power. Such legislation, to certainly reach producers guilty of practices injurious to national and international commerce, should in my judgment take the form of penalizing the transportation of the goods produced by the guilty parties, and the federal courts should be given power to restrain such transportation at the suit of the government.

Weakness of Interstate Law.

"It may be said that under the 'act to regulate commerce,' a shipper may be punished for receiving rebates or special rates less than the lawful published rates; and that it is unnecessary to provide additional legislation in this respect to curb trusts, monopolies, and combinations. This, however, is an erroneous statement.

"Whatever the congress may have designed in the act to regulate commerce regarding the punishment of shippers for participation in violation of that act, as construed by the courts, their punishable offenses fall under two heads:

"First, where the shipper has solicited or participated in instances of unjust discrimination; and,

"Second, in cases of fraud perpetrated by him against the carrier, ex. gr., by false representation of the contents of a package.

"As to the first, the courts have held that to constitute unjust discrimination it is necessary to prove that at the time the lower unlawful rate was being granted to the favored shipper, the higher lawful rate was imposed against another shipper on like commodities between the same points.

"In many cases of departure by a carrier from its published tariffs, the favored shipper has enjoyed his advantage for so long a time that all rivals have disappeared. In such cases, and they are the most numerous, no illegal discrimination exists; consequently the recipient of the unlawful rebates escapes the penalties of the act to regulate commerce.

Incorporated Carriers Escape.

"The act prohibits the carrier from charging anyone a greater or less rate than the rates named in its schedules; but the penalties provided therefor have been held by the courts not to be applicable to any carrier that is an incorporated company.

"The officers or agents of such incorporated company who grant the rebate or make the unlawful concession in rates are subject to indictment and punishment. That, however, is generally an impracticable remedy, because the agent who makes the concession is usually the only person by whom it can be ascertained that the rebate has been paid; and when he has testified in relation to the matter he has thereby obtained amnesty from prosecution.

"Even after the corporation and its officers could be effectively reached by criminal proceedings, the law leaves unrestrained the persons, corporations, and combinations who are beneficiaries oof the unlawful rebates.

"This casus omissus of the act to regulate commerce should be supplied by imposing a penalty upon the incorporated carrier and beneficiary alike, and the right of the courts to restrain such practices at the suit of the United States—a right not settled and now vigorously challenged—should be made certain.

"I think the operation of such an act should be limited to the transportation by common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. This is necessary for the reason that there is no requirement of law that rates shall be published by common carriers except by railroad or railroad and water carriers acting as one line. When the act to regulate commerce was under consideration it was deemed impracticable if not unwise to attempt to regulate the rates of water or other common carriers. It was understood that in the nature of things water rates could not be stable.

"In addition to that it was believed that water competition must be unrestricted. As it is the least expensive means of transportation, it, wherever it could directly or indirectly compete with carriers by rail, would approximately furnish a basis for rates within the limits of extortion.

"So that if provision is made by law to prevent rebates, a standard or established schedule must be referred to; and as the admitted abuse of magnitude has been in the favors granted by railroad companies, their rates, which the law requires shall be made public, should be taken as the rates which must be adhered to and made equal to all the people under similar conditions.

Ways to Enforce Laws.

"It should, therefore, be made unlawful to transport traffic by carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce at any rate less than such carriers' published rate, and all who participate in the violation of such law should be punished.

"An additional provision should be made to reach corporations, combinations, and associations which produce and manufacture wholly within a state, but whose products or sales enter into interstate commerce. It should relate, first, to such concerns as fatten on rebates in transportation, and, second, to concerns which sell below the general price of commodity in particular localities, or otherwise in particular localities wantonly seek to destroy competition. These could be excluded with their commodities, products, or manufactures from crossing state lines.

"As the power of congress over interstate commerce is plenary, excepting as it may be limited by the constitution, it is believed that it may impose such a punishment for the violation of the public policy of the nation.

"A comprehensive plan should be framed to enable the government to get at all of the facts bearing upon the organization and practices of concerns engaged in interstate and foreign commerce essential to a full understanding thereof, and to compel the observance of the law. This should be framed upon tested lines.

Commission Should Be Created.

"A commission should be created to aid in carrying out the provisions of the act of July 2, 1890, and any further legislation relating to commerce. It should be the duty of such commission, among other things, to make diligent investigation into the operations and conduct of all corporations, combinations, and concerns engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and to gather such information or data as would enable it to make specific recommendations for additional legislation for the regulation of commerce, and annually, and oftener if it shall seem needful, to make report thereon to the president.

"Such a commission should have authority to inquire into the management of the business of such corporations and concerns, to keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and to obtain from such concerns full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it is created; it should have the power, when in its judgment it is necessary, to require reports from them, and require from them and their officers, agents, and employés specific answers to all questions upon which the commission needs information. As there are no means now provided by law for compelling testimony, such a law should provide that no person should be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, contracts, and documents before such commision or the courts.

Urges Great Care Be Exercised.

"Of course, the general scheme of legislation to correct trust abuses should be developed with great care, for it is not nearly so important to act quickly as to act wisely. Primarily the question of the power of congress to reach what the Sherman act seems to have missed should be authoritatively determined, as upon that proposition the whole structure of effective legislation must rest. We should at once take the first steps by law aimed at what we certainly know to be unreasonable practices directly restrictive of freedom of commerce upon which the fundamental question can be raised, and by a law conferring upon the government a general supervisory power as above outlined.

"Another step in legislation which I earnestly recommend and which will, if enacted, greatly hasten a solution of the problem, is that an act be passed as soon as possible to speed the final decision of cases now pending and others that may be raised under the anti-trust law. I refer to an act to enable the attorney general to secure the original hearing by a full bench of the Circuit court judges in the circuit wherein is pending any suit brought by the United States under the anti-trust law, which the attorney general certifies to the court to involve questions of great public importance, and giving an appeal from their decision directly to the Supreme court of the United States in such cases, and also giving an appeal directly to the Supreme court in all pending cases in which the United States is a party which have been heard and are as yet unappealed.

"There are a number of cases now provided by statute where appeals may be made directly to the Supreme court from the District and Circuit courts—namely: in cases in which the jurisdiction of the court is in issue, from final sentences and decrees in prize cases, in cases of conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime, in cases that involve the construction or application of the constitution of the United States, in cases in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States, or the validity or construction of any treaty is drawn in question, and in cases in which the constitution or law of a state is claimed to be in contravention of the constitution of the United States.

Would Be Long Stride Forward.

"The class of cases that I suggest should be brought within this rule, it seems to me, is of as great importance as any of those referred to. The suggested provision requiring a full bench of the Circuit judges would insure the cases receiving as full consideration before presentation to the Supreme court as if heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

"It is too much to say that with these gaps closed the scheme of governmental regulation will be complete, but it is clear that without some similar legislation it would continue to be inadequate. And such legislation will make a long first stride in advance. P. C. KNOX, Attorney General."

Hoar Talks of Trusts.

Senator Hoar's speech was devoted entirely to the question of trusts and partly to an explanation of his recently introduced anti-trust bill. He began with the assumption that all thoughtful men are agreed as to the necessity of legislation for the control of trusts. He said that as yet there had been only apprehension and alarm, but no serious injury, except in the case of the recent coal strike, on account of trusts. He took up the discussion of the effect of the control of vast wealth by individuals, saying that in such a system there was much to threaten republican liberty.

"Is there anything to render it unlikely," he asked, "that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thousand million in thirty years that in the hands of the next possessor, in another thirty or fifty years, the hundred million may become a hundred thousand million, or the thousand million a thousand thousand million? Cannot the same power and business ability and capital that can control all the petroleum in the country control all the coal? Can it not control the railroad and the ocean carrying trade? Can it not buy up and hold in one man's grasp the agricultural and grazing lands of new and great states and the coal mines, and silver mines, and copper mines?"

Danger in Corporate Wealth.

But, great as were the possibilities of the accumulation of great wealth by individuals, he did not find in such accumulation the same peril that is found in corporate control of such wealth.

Points Out Trust Evils.

Mr. Hoar pointed out what he conceived to be the chief evils of trusts as follows:

1. Destruction of competition.
2. The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital.
3. Destruction of local public spirit.
4. Fraudulent capitalization.
5. Secrecy.
6. Management for the private benefit of the officials.
7. The power to corrupt elections, and, in some cases, to corrupt the courts.
8. The want of personal responsibility to public sentiment.
9. The absence of personal liability for contracts or wrong doing.
10. The holding of vast properties in mortmain.

Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with those who think they find an adequate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all the trust made articles. He announced his opposition to government ownership of great labor employing industries, including coal mines and railroads. Socialism, he said, furnishes no remedy, but would be quite as bad as the trusts themselves.

Outlines Restrictions on Trusts.

Mr. Hoar presented the following outline of the restrictions imposed by his bill on corporations:

First, publicity in the conduct of their business and the constitution of their organization.

Second, the power to stop their business altogether if they violate the laws enacted by congress.

Third, strict penalties on them and their officers for such violations.

Fourth, personal liability for all debts, obligations, and wrongdoings of the directors, officers, and agents, unless the laws be fully complied with. This liability is secured by requiring the personal consent to the provisions of this bill and acceptance of all its obligations by such officers, directors, and agents before they enter upon office.

Effect of the Bill.

As to the effect of the measure in case it should become a law he said:

"If this bill shall become a law and prove effective no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of congress can keep its condition a secret. No such corporation can do business on fictitious capital or watered stock. No corporation can oppress any rival, whether corporate or individual, by any unlawful practice. If it does it will be on the condition that every one of its managers becomes personally liable for its debts and its torts, and will be liable also to heavy criminal liability. This will depends for its validity on the constitutional power of congress to regulate international and interstate commerce."

HELPS DUSE TO BUILD ITALIAN THEATER.

Miss Anne T. Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, has undertaken to raise a fund of $150,000 with which to provide a theater in Italy for the use of Mme. Eleonora Duse, the actress. While Mme. Duse was attending a reception Miss Morgan heard her speak of her long cherished plan to erect a temple of art to be devoted to the production of classic and modern drama. The young New York woman at once raised $21,000 among her friends and pledged her support to the project until the theater is built. Only the women friends of Miss Morgan are to be asked to subscribe to the undertaking.

BIDS FOR CRUISERS OPENED.

Navy Department Receives Propositions for the Construction of Two Fast Armored Vessels.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Two first class armored cruisers, bids for which were opened at the navy department today, were authorized by act of congress approved July 1, 1902, the cost of each not to exceed $4,650,000. Forty-two months is allowed for their construction, and a minimum speed trial of 21½ knots is required.

Each cruiser will measure on load water line 502 feet in length and 72 feet 10½ inches at extreme breadth. They will have each a trial displacement of not more than 14,500 tons, a total coal bunker capacity of about 2,000 tons, and a mean draft at trial displacement of 25 feet.

The hull of each cruiser is to be of steel throughout. The armament of each will consist of a main battery of four 10-inch and sixteen 6-inch breechloading rifles, twenty-two 3-inch rapid fire guns, and a secondary battery of twelve 3-pounder, semi-automatic, rapid fire guns, two 1-pounder automatic guns, two 1-pounder rapid fire guns, two .30-caliber Gatling guns, six .30-caliber Colt automatic guns, and two 3-inch field guns. The contracts will not be awarded for some time.

COYNE ASKS FOR MORE HELP.

Postmaster Now in Washington Urging Many Changes to Improve Service in Chicago.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Postmaster Coyne arrived here today and conferred with the postoffice officials with regard to increased facilities for the Chicago postoffice. He will recommend a large increase in the allowance for carriers and postal clerks to augment the force to meet the growing demands of the business.

BOSTONIANS CANNOT SAIL.

Opera Company Enjoined from Leaving for Tour of Australia Until Engagements Are Filled.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 6.—An injunction was served on the Bostonian opera company by Manager John Cort of the Northwestern Theatrical association to prevent that organization sailing from Vancouver on the steamer Miowera on Jan. 9 for Australia.

Arrangements had been made by the Bostonians for a two years' tour of Australia and of her southern countries, as well as a season in London. Mr. Cort opposed this plan, as the Bostonians were booked in a majority of the twenty-six theaters under the management of his association.

Mr. Cort therefore made application for a writ from the Excise court at Vancouver to hold the company's scenery and costumes under bond until the engagements in Tacoma, Spokane, Missoula, Anaconda, Butte, Victoria, Vancouver, Helena, and Great Falls had been played. Judge Slocum granted the order.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED.

Most Luxurious Train in the World.

Less than three days to California via Chicago and Northwestern railway, daily 8 p. m.; electric lighted throughout. Compartment and drawing room sleeping cars; observation, buffet-library, and dining cars, through without change. Tickets, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

DEMAND BY VAN DRIVERS.

THEY FILE SCALE ASKING $750,000 A YEAR MORE.

Part of the General Movement of Teamsters for Higher Wages This Year—Charges of Bribery Made by President Young Discussed, but No Progress Toward an Investigation—Lincoln Park Men Return to Work Pending Arbitration.

The van teamsters of the city, who number 3,000 men, have prepared their wage schedule for the ensuing year, and if it is accepted by their employers they will receive an aggregate increase in pay of $750,000 annually. The schedule will be filed within a few days at the offices of the Van Team Owners' association and conferences regarding it will follow.

The demands of the van men are a part of a general movement of the teamsters for better pay and shorter hours. Two weeks ago the truck drivers opened the campaign by asking for an increase amounting to $800,000 annually and received it. Other locals will follow the van men, and when all have been satisfied, President Albert Young asserts that the teamsters will be getting between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 a year more than hitherto.

Two Busy Seasons Recognized.

The van men have a wage schedule now that recognizes two busy seasons. They get $2 a day for routine work, but during the six weeks beginning April 1 and the three months following Sept. 1, they receive an extra 25 cents a day. The pay of their helpers is on the same basis and uniformly 25 cents a day lower. This they want changed to a flat rate of $2.50 a day for the van men and $2.25 for the helpers, with 35 cents an hour for all work over ten hours.

"There are times in the year when work is light," said Business Agent F. C. Bender yesterday. "In such periods our men work at coal and dirt teaming. On coal wagons they receive the coal scale, which is lower than the van schedule, and when they haul dirt they get dirt teamsters' wages, which are lower. This we want changed and demand that when our men do other teaming they be paid wages that are not lower than those in the van line."

Discussing the Bribery Charge.

Little else save the charges of bribery made by President Albert Young of the Teamsters' National union were discussed in labor circles during the day. The committee of investigation was not appointed because Young is suspicious of any appointment save when made in a general meeting of the federation, and will not allow President Lighthall to proceed.

"Young is making a grand stand play," said Madden, "for he is anxious to get prestige."

Madden's friends assert that Young is playing politics, hoping to oust the present leaders in the labor movement, most of whom are democrats.

Park Teamsters Back at Work.

The twenty teamsters employed at Lincoln park who have been on a strike because John Meyers, one of their number, was discharged, went back to work yesterday pending an investigation of the trouble by the Chicago board of arbitration. The board will meet in a few days to hear the case, and its decision on the right of Supt. R. H. Warder to discharge Meyers because of alleged incompetency will be final.

PRISON TERM FOR AN ELOPER.

Man Who Twice Ran Away with a 13 Year Old Girl Is Sent to Indiana Penitentiary.

Hammond, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—William O'Rourke was sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary today for criminal assault. He is a married man, and eloped to Terre Haute last April with 13 year old Lucy Ray. Both were brought back to Hammond, and the grand jury indicted O'Rourke. He was released on bail, but jumped his bond and eloped a second time with the girl. They were rearrested last October at South Chicago, when the man tried to cut his throat with a razor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKS HELP

Addition of Two Officers to His Department's Force Is Urged Before the House.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representative Jenkins, chairman of the house judiciary committee, introduced a bill today providing for the appointment by the president of two additional officers in the department of justice, one to be called the assistant to the attorney general, at a salary of $7,000 a year, the other to be called assistant attorney general at $5,000 a year.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

As a dressing and color restorer, Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

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E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

BASIS FOUND FOR ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Attorney General, in Giving Administration View, Aids Legislation.

AMENDING MAY SUFFICE.

Proposal to Punish Both Parties to Any Discrimination Meets Much Opposition.

(Continued from first page.)

there is great doubt. The republican leaders at both ends of the capitol long ago made up their minds that they would not touch either the tariff or the trusts, at least at this session of congress.

The program is well understood. Aside from the appropriation bills and half a dozen other measures which were really agreed upon last winter there is to be no general legislation at all. The two judiciary committees are as far apart as the poles over the trust question, and the suggestions of the attorney general do not coincide with the views previously expressed at either end of the capitol.

For this reason interest in the trust question is dying out to some extent in congress, and every one realizes the impossibility of action until next winter.

The suggestion that the president might call an extra session to take up trust legislation is not considered seriously just now, although many of the most conservative republicans in congress, including quite a percentage of those from the Mississippi valley, believe that if the republican party goes into the next presidential election without having done anything to redeem the pledges made at Philadelphia the chances of success will not be any too bright.

The president is honestly in favor of some reasonable trust legislation, and he will continue to be as long as he remains in the White house. He is not heartily supported in this regard, however, by the men who control legislation at the capitol, and unless there is a strong expression of public sentiment it will be difficult to secure what he wants, even at the long session which will begin next winter, when time is not so pressing as it is now.

⁂

Postmaster General Payne has received a touching letter from Felix Hugg of Richmond, Illi., who for forty years has carried the mail between the railroad and the postoffice in that town, rain or shine, without missing a single trip. Hugg was 80 years old today and has been obliged to resign on account of the infirmities of his age. In the letter he sent in with his resignation he says:

"My position in the postal service has not been a high one, but such as it is I have tried to fill it conscientiously and well. When I took the place forty years ago I used to think that some day I would fill a more important position in the service. Those hopes faded long ago, but I have continued to carry my sack of mail back and forth, back and forth, day in and day out, and to fill my humble position as faithfully as though I was of some importance in the world. I hope you have been satisfied with me."

The postmaster general has written Hugg an autograph letter wishing him many happy years and congratulating him upon his faithful service.

⁂

Some time ago Representative Mann introduced a resolution declaring the tunnels under the Chicago river to be obstructions to navigation. The secretary of war was called upon to say whether or not the general government would incur any pecuniary obligations if the resolution should be adopted. Its adoption would mean that the secretary of war would have power to order the removal of the tunnels.

Recently Secretary Root replied to Representative Mann's communication, but he did not touch upon the point as to whether the general government would be responsible for any damages incurred in removing the tunnels or for the cost of their removal.

It is the general belief that the city of Chicago must defray this expense, but before the resolution is adopted Representative Mann desires to know whether Chicago or the general government will have to pay the costs. He has, therefore, again called upon Secretary Root to have the judge advocate general, the law officer of the war department, pass upon this question.

Until the tunnels are removed congress will not appropriate any more money for the improvement of the Chicago river, and it is important, therefore, that the obstructions be removed. It is believed the general government or the railroad company which constructed the tunnel near Van Buren street will be called upon to pay for the removal of that structure, as the city had nothing whatever to do with building it.

⁂

Director of the Census and Mrs. Merriam entertained at dinner tonight Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. Audenreid, Rear Admiral Kenney, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Miss Cook, and Capt. Biddle.

⁂

By a vote of 153 to 52 the house this afternoon adopted the general staff corps bill providing for increasing the efficiency of the army.

The general staff corps will be composed of officers detailed from the army at large. The duties of the staff corps will be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparation for military operations, and to render professional aid and assistance to the secretary war, to general officers, and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and coördinating the action of all the different officers engaged in carrying out their orders.

The general staff corps will consist of one chief of staff, two general officers detailed by the president from officers of the army at large, but not below the grade of brigadier general, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors, and twenty captains.

Officers will be detailed to the staff corps for a period of four years, and upon being relieved will return to the branch of the army in which they hold permanent commissions.

The chief of staff, under the direction of the president, will have supervision of all troops of the line and of the adjutant general, inspectors general, judge advocates general, quartermasters, subsistence, medical, pay, and ordnance departments, the corps of engineers, and the signal corps. Inasmuch as this proposition meets with such general favor it will be adopted by the senate, in all probability at this session.

⁂

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained at dinner tonight Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Miss Cockrell, Senator and Mrs. Foster, Senator and Mrs. McCumber, Senator Dillingham, Representative and Mrs. Metcalf, Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, and Miss Fairbanks.

⁂

T. W. Tomlinson, president of the Chicago Live Stock association, is in Washington. He will appear before the interstate commerce committee of the house and advocate the adoption of the bill which will permit cattle to remain in cars while in transit for a period of forty hours. Under the present laws cattle can remain in the cars for twenty-four hours, and after that period must be unloaded, fed, watered, and rested. It is claimed that owing to the excitement caused by unloading, in view of the fact that considerable rough handling is necessary, the cattle would be in better shape if permitted to remain in the cars a few hours longer until they reach their destination.

⁂

Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained at dinner at Corcoran house tonight, in compliment to their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, who arrived here from New York to remain until after the diplomatic reception at the White house on Thursday. The other guests at dinner were: Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Representative and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Representative and Mrs. Olmsted, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Paulding, Miss Patten, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Gillett. Dinner parties will be entertained at Corcoran house, Senator Depew's residence, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

⁂

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, celebrated his national Christmas festival tonight—the Russian Christmas eve—by entertaining at dinner all of his countrymen in the city. The dinner was followed by a visit to the embassy ballroom, where twin Christmas trees, merging into one, filled the room with brilliancy. Countess Cassini did all the decorating herself and had upon the tree a gift for every guest.

One of the ambassador's gifts to his niece, Countess Cassini, was a new solid silver tea service, while tobacco bowls, cigaret holders, punch bowls, and dozens of other gifts wbre presented to him by the countess and friends. As a number of guests were announced at the last moment for whom gifts were not provided, Countess Cassini rushed to the ambassador's study and relieved it of a number of small trinkets for her guests, asserting that she would rather be a röbber than an inhospitable host.

At the ambassador's dinner were all of the attachés of the embassy, Mme. De Meissner, Mlle. De Smirnoff, Miss Hoy, the fiancée of Mr. Rogestvensky, second secretary of the embassy, and a large party of Russians.

MANN BILL ON NEW SECRETARY

Substitute for Senate Measure on Department of Commerce and Labor Is Proposed.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representative Mann of Illinois today reported for the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce a substitute for the senate bill to establish a new department of commerce and labor. The report says one object of the new department is to consolidate as far as possible all of the statistical bureaus of the government in one department and to place in the department all of the scientific bureaus engaged in work relating to commerce, manufactures, and labor.

Relative to the proposed bureau of corporations the report says:

"The creation of this bureau will make it the duty of an officer of the government to deal with the matter of corporation information and to acquire knowledge and report recommendations concerning the manner and extent to which corporation transactions in interstate commerce shall be subjected to the influence of national legislation. Your committee believes that this is a practical step toward the legitimate control of corporations engaged in commerce among the states."

A minority report signed by Representatives Richardson of Alabama and Davis of Florida was filed in opposition to the transfer of the department of labor to the department of commerce as tending to subordinate and take from the former's dignity.

The bill provides that the department of labor be placed under the jurisdiction and made a part of the department of commerce, but does not interfere with existing provisions of law affecting the appointment of the commissioner of labor or the duties imposed upon his office by law.

Nominated by the President.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Raymond R. Frazier, Wisconsin, consul at Copenhagen; artillery corps, Lieut. Col. William P. Vose to be colonel; Capt. Louis B. Lawton, Twenty-sixth infantry, to be judge advocate, with rank of major.

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"THE STORY OF THE ESCAPE ACROSS THE DESERT IS A SPLENDID BIT OF SUSTAINED DESCRIPTION. THE WHOLE BOOK IS INSTINCT WITH LIFE, COLOR, AND INCIDENT, SPLENDID WITH PERSONAL HEROISM."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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12 size Dueber-Hampden movement, nickel, 17 fine ruby jewels in settings, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and position; Breguet hair spring, elegantly damaskeened; gold lettering, new model micrometer regulator. Fitted in a 14k, twenty-five year gold filled case, engine turned, plain polished or engraved, hunting or open face.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

READY JAN. 15.

THE PIT

A profoundly interesting and impressive story of a woman's love and of its entanglement with a great wheat speculation in Chicago.

By the late Frank Norris

Author of "The Octopus"

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MINISTER'S VIEWS OF CROWDED CARS

New York Preacher Tells Women of Indecency Seen on Street Lines.

EARN $132,000,000 A YEAR.

Annual Report of Steel Corporation Shows Plants Made Gain in Receipts.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 6.

Minister Tells of Indecency of Crowded Cars.

The Rev. John H. Elliott of the Collegiate church talked to the members of the Women's Health Protective association this afternoon about the evils of crowded cars. He suggested two remedies—a law to prevent the companies from collecting fare from any passenger who did not have a seat, and special cars for males who take advantage of crowded cars "to pander to their own immorality and to degrade young women."

The only evil in car crowding that the clergyman thought worth while talking about to the women was what he considers the indecency of it. He said:

"I want you to work and agitate till every true hearted woman in this city realizes what her sisters are subjected to in these crowded cars. If you can do that we will have the desired reform within three months. There is five times as much deference shown to women by the men of Chicago as by New York men. We take it for granted here that the men will sit and the women stand. Personally I'd much rather walk than see what I have to see if I boarded a car.

"The immodesty and the immorality that I see in a car is frightful. I am not overprudish. I have a good physique and I enjoy a good dinner and a good time; but I must say that my cheeks burn and my heart is full when I see what our girls and young business women are subjected to on their way home in the crowded cars by creatures called men. It might be well to have special cars for such men.

"I've spoken plainly and you all know what I mean."

Little gasps and sighs of approval showed that the women understood. Only fourteen were there.

Steel Corporation Earns $132,000,000.

The directors of the United States Steel corporation today declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stocks. A financial statement was issued showing net earnings for the calendar year, with December estimated, of $132,662,000. The net earnings for the quarter ended Dec. 31 were $31,339,613, an increase of $1,579,700 as compared with the same period of 1901.

From the net earnings for the year deductions are made of $24,528,183 for sinking funds, depreciation, and reserve funds and for a special fund set aside for depreciation and improvements; of $15,200,000 for interest on bonds; of $3,040,000 on sinking funds for bonds; and of $56,052,869 for interest on the stocks. These deductions have undivided profits amounting to $33,841,565 for the year, applicable to increase, depreciation, and reserve fund accounts, for new construction of works. The cash on hand is $54,724,100.

It was reported to the board that the plan for stock subscription was being well received by the employés, and that within three days after opportunity to subscribe was given upwards of 16,000 shares had been subscribed for.

J. Pierpont Morgan was present, although it is not his custom to attend meetings of corporations when they are not held in his office.

Court of Appeals Turns Down Devery.

The Court of Appeals of Albany decided today against W. S. Devery in his fight for reinstatement as chief of police of New York City. While Judges Cullen and O'Brien and Chief Judge Parker deem unconstitutional that provision of the law which disqualifies a police commissioner removed from office from reappointment thereto, the other judges who sat in the case do not pass upon that question. They say that even if that part of the law is unconstitutional it does not interfere with the general working scheme of the law.

Devery's salary as chief of police was $6,000, and as deputy police commissioner $4,000, but he persistently refused to accept the salary of the latter office on the ground that he had been illegally removed as chief of police.

The effect of the Court of Appeals' decision is to declare constitutional all of the New York City single headed police commission law, under which Gen. Greene is serving as commissioner, except that provision giving the governor power to remove the police commissioner. Upon this question the court says it is unnecessary to pass at this time.

Girl Dies of Poison; Father Kills Himself.

John Honeymeter, a pressman in the employ of Tyrrell & Co. at 129 Fulton street, left his daughter Jennie, a handsome girl of 18, in a dying condition as the result of poison in the squalid room they occupied together in the flat at 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street this morning, and then going to the place where he was employed, put a bullet through his brain. The girl died a short time after her father left her, and Honeymeter lingered for only an hour or so after he was found, and did not recover consciousness. The case is puzzling, but there is little for the police to do, as it is certain that father and daughter were the only parties to the tragedy.

Will Purchase All Shares of Tobacco Concern.

The Consolidated Tobacco company has concluded the purchase of all the outstanding shares of the American Tobacco company at a price which is variously reported at from $325 to $500 a share. The last sale of the stock on the "curb" was at $320. This purchase settles the suits brought by H. Content & Co. and Camille Wiedenfeld against the Consolidated Tobacco company some time ago, which attempted to show that the purchase of the American Tobacco company had been fraudulently effected. Bourke Cockran was also interested in this litigation.

Girl Found Whose Language Is Unknown.

A woman who gave the name of "Ada Adler" and said she was the "Nellie Bly of the west" went barefoot along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street this morning carrying her shoes, and at Third avenue kneeled down on the car tracks. Police Sergeant Burfiend pulled her out of the way of a car. She said she had been a newspaper woman in Chicago known as Daisy Bell. She seemed to be a little out of her head.

Girl Dies of Whose Language Is Unknown.

A girl about 17 years old was found wandering about the streets of Hoboken last night and taken to headquarters by Roundsman Hammond. No one at the station could hold conversation with the girl, and a steamship agent who speaks seven languages was sent for. He could not make himself understood and went after a friend who speaks eleven languages. The friend said he had not the slightest hint of the language the girl spoke. Hammond started to speak Irish to her, but although she was loquacious the dialogue resulted no better. The police sent messages to a dozen more foreign boarding houses for interpreters. Fifteen of these emergency linguists interviewed the girl without being able to understand a single word she uttered. She was finally turned over to the care of the police matron, who conversed with her in signs.

Falls Seven Stories, Sits Up, and Lights Pipe.

On the seventh floor of the skyscraper hotel building which is being erected on Clinton street, between Fulton and Pierrepont, Brooklyn, late this afternoon a group of bricklayers were at work on the outer wall of the structure. One of them was Luther Kerlin, who paused suddenly in his work and began pulling vigorously at his pipe.

Kerlin borrowed a match, scratched it on a brick, and lighted his pipe.

"Thank——"

He did not finish, for in shifting his position he slipped and fell. Three stories down he crashed through the skylight of another building and kept on till he landed on the top of an elevator cage. When the occupants looked up and saw Kerlin on top of the car they were astonished. He was sitting up rubbing his head and with his pipe still tightly clutched in his teeth. While they were at work getting him out three of his fellow bricklayers rushed in to gather up his remains.

"Say, Mike," he said, "give me another match; my pipe is out again."

Great Office Building on Madison Square.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, as executor under the will of his mother, Julia Dent Grant, has taken proceedings in the surrogate's court of this county to have it adjudged that no property passing by virtue of the will of his mother is subject to the payment of the collateral inheritance tax.

The sale of the Madison Square Presbyterian church to the Metropolitan Life Insurance company will result in the construction of one of the largest office buildings in the city, if not in the world. The building will occupy the entire block, which is 425x200 feet—the size of the block on which Madison Square garden stands—and will be eleven stories high. There are to be a basement and a subbasement besides. Thirty-three elevators will serve the tenants. An arcade will pass through the building and connect with the rapid transit subway.

Whistler Painting Canfield's Portrait.

Richard A. Canfield is in London. This was announced today by Lawyer Delehanty, who said that Mr. Canfield sailed ten days ago. Mr. Delehanty said: "He intended to sail this year the first week in December, but owing to the visit one evening of some genial highwaymen to his house in Forty-fourth street, it became necessary for him to delay the date of his departure. Incidentally, I may say that Mr. Canfield's particular business in London was to fulfill an engagement with Whistler, to whom he had been sitting during two previous visits to London for his portrait."

Fail to Get Injunction Against Book Companies.

The application of Isidor and Nathan Straus of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. for an injunction pendente lite to restrain the American Publishers' association and the American Booksellers' association from acting under certain agreements entered into by both the defendant corporations for the alleged purpose of keeping up the retail prices of books and preventing competition in their sale was denied today by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme court.

Fire in I. T. Burden's Residence.

A fire caused by the overturning of an alcohol lamp burned the third floor of 1 Townsend Burden's residence at 5 East Twenty-sixth street this morning and burned Mr. Burden's eldest daughter, Miss Evelyn, painfully but not seriously about the feet and ankles. The fire spread so quickly that several servants were caught on the top floor of the house and had to be taken down on ladders by firemen. The total damage was estimated at about $25,000.

CLAIMS THE KINGDOM OF YAP.

Widow of David O'Keefe, the Late Ruler of Island, Secures Letters of Administration.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—First steps were taken today toward establishing the claims of the O'Keefes in Savannah to the kingdom of Yap in the Pacific ocean. Catherine O'Keefe applied to the Court of Ordinary for temporary and permanent letters of administration on the estate of David O'Keefe and temporary letters were granted.

The applicant is the widow of O'Keefe, who was known in life as King O'Keefe of Yap. He went to the South Sea islands many years ago and made a fortune.

King O'Keefe regularly sent handsome sums of money to his wife in Savannah, but never evinced a desire to return to this city.

An application will be made in Hongkong for letters of administration on the estate and a lawyer will be sent from Savannah with one of the members of the family to look after the estate in the south Pacific.

BIG ORE RANGE IS DISCOVERED.

Immense Deposits of Mineral Located Near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and John W. Gates Is Interested.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—An immense ore range has been discovered, with 180,000,000 tons of ore in sight, and among the persons interested are John W. Gates, J. J. Mitchell, John Lambert, Charles G. Gates, and Blair & Co. of New York.

ROOM IN WHICH FIRE VICTIMS SLEPT AND GIRL WHO JUMPED TO DEATH

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

INTERIOR OF THE PERRYS' ROOM.

ETHEL SAUNDERS.

The Hotel Somerset fire, in which four lives were lost early yesterday morning, did little damage except in the room where the fire started and the adjoining room, where Mrs. Perry and her three daughters were sleeping. While the management had not complied with the building laws, it was said by Acting Inspector Barry that yesterday's fire could not be charged directly to the disregard for the orders of the department.

UNIONISM AS MAN'S DUTY.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT SAYS HE WOULD "CARRY A CARD."

His Views on Labor Organization in Marked Contrast with the Expressions of Newell Dwight Hillis, His Successor as Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn—Would Have the Government Control the Price of Coal and Regulate Corporations.

It is the duty of every laboring man to join his trade's union," said Dr. Lyman Abbott in an address in Chicago commons last night on "The Duties of Man."

For years Dr. Abbott occupied the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, from which his successor, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, has so bitterly denounced trade unionism.

"A man's first duty," Dr. Abbott urged, "is to put into the world by his productive power as much as he takes out of it; his second duty is to his home instead of to his shop; his third duty is to his neighbor, whose rights he must aid in preserving.

"His neighbor's interests must become his interests," he declared, "for injury to one means injury to the other."

Would "Carry a Card."

For this reason Dr. Abbott said it was every man's duty to join a labor union.

"Every man owes a duty to the man working at his side at the bench," he asserted. "If I were a laboring man I would not be without a union card. The more independent a man is the more able he is to do for himself, the more imperatively it is his duty to join a labor union and help those who are less able to help themselves. It must not be a battle of capital against labor or of classes against classes, but a combination of all forces for the accomplishment of mutual good."

Dr. Abbott urged that hard times are never the outgrowth of overproduction, but invariably result from lack of demand.

"What we have to work for is not a greater wealth in this country," he said, "but a greater diffusion of wealth. Our common duty to the community is to work for a wider distribution of wealth—not for the sake of the community, but for the sake of humanity."

Pictures Ideal Government.

The speaker declared himself unequivocally in favor of national control of all combinations which affect the prices of necessities and for the public ownership of public utilities.

"We must have a government strong enough to control all organization in the country, both of labor and capital," he said. "We must have a government strong enough to control all of the giant corporations, the railroads and the highways, the public utilities. Whenever the organization is not controlled by the state it becomes superior to the state. We must have a government strong enough to establish the price of coal when the contingency for such action arrives—a government that shall administer in the interests of all the people, for the benefit of all the people. Our government must stand at the door of the nation more eager to get good citizens by emigration than good laborers by emigration.

"Lastly, we must have a government strong enough to prevent child labor, which is the great shame of America today; strong enough to regulate the work of women and to regulate the wages and hours of all labor."

WILL CUTS OFF DISS DE BAR.

Testament of William J. McGown of Chicago, Who Was Her Husband, Is Filed.

Memories of Ann Odelia Diss De Bar were revived yesterday by the filing of the will of William J. McGown, who, it appears, was the husband of the woman. The will is dated Jan. 18, 1897. McGown died in the rear of a deserted saloon at Sixtieth and Page streets on Jan. 24, 1897.

The will bequeaths one-half of testator's real estate to his brother, C. M. McGown, and a life interest of one-half of the remainder to Mrs. Mary Thompson, who, in the capacity of a Spiritualist nurse, cared for McGown in his last illness. C. M. McGown is supposed to have the estate in his possession, and its value is unknown. Ebenezer Wakely, 6349 Marshfield avenue, is executor.

W. J. McGown came to Chicago in 1890. He was a well dressed, good looking man of 57 and owned considerable property. How he met the De Bar woman is not known.

The will has been long in the possession of Wakely. Mrs. Thompson applied to the Probate court for a citation, requiring him to file it.

Diss De Bar is supposed to be in prison in London.

WILL PUT MILWAUKEE ON MAP.

Railway That Omitted Wisconsin Town Apologizes and Promises It Place on Earth.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6.—Special.]—Merchants here today were indignant over a map of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway which did not show the line to Milwaukee. The Citizens' Business league held a meeting this afternoon and protested against Milwaukee being left off the map. A letter was sent to the company asking that no more maps be published omitting the name of Milwaukee. W. H. Dodsworth, the local general agent, and W. J. Boyle, city passenger agent of the road, appeared at the meeting and said a horrible mistake had been made and the road did not intend to drop Milwaukee off its map. They promised that no more of the maps should be published.

NEW TEST IN LABOR CASE

ACCEPTED JURORS MUST BELIEVE IN BILL OF RIGHTS.

Trial of Brass Molders Accused of Conspiring to Injure Nonunion Men Begins in Judge Brentano's Court—Assistant State's Attorney Olson Puts Unusual Questions to Veniremen—One Defendant Turns State's Evidence.

Prospective jurors must swear to their belief in certain principles of human rights before they can qualify for service in the trial of the union brass molders accused of conspiring to injure nonunion men, which began yesterday in Judge Brentano's court. Four questions were put to the veniremen by Assistant State's Attorney Olson which have never been used before in the trial of a labor case in Cook county. They form what is said to be the severest test ever imposed upon jurors in a case where labor organizations were concerned. The questions are:

Do you believe that "all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law?

Do you believe that "labor is property and the laborer has the same right to sell his labor as any other property owner?"

Have you any prejudices or feeling against the man who takes the place of a striker and works for a company when the men are out on a strike?

Do you believe that in this country every owner of property may work it as he will, by whom he pleases, at such wages and upon such terms as he can make; and that every laborer may work or not as he sees fit, for whom and at such wages as he pleases, and that neither can dictate to the other how he shall use his own, whether of property, time, or skill?

The trial began with four of the eleven defendants fugitives from justice, and one of the remaining seven a witness for the state. Charles R. Smoot, who turned state's evidence, pleaded guilty at the opening of court. The six standing trial are Jacob E. Johnson, William Mangan, Gustave Johnson, Thomas Christy, Gustave Hoppe, and William L. Maloney. The four for whom deputy sheriffs are searching are Andrew Anderson, one Leslie, one Smith, and Harry Forbes. Forbes and Anderson are much wanted by the prosecution, and it is expected the latter will be arrested today.

Revelations of a startling character are looked for when the state's witnesses are put upon the stand. Assistant State's Attorney Olson has a number of witnesses who are ready to reveal the inner workings of the brass molders' union that have not been made public heretofore. They will tell of the "dying squadron," the "wrecking crew," and the "sluggers," terms applied to certain members of the union who were paid to assault and injure nonunion workmen during the strike which took place at the plants of the Western Electric company and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company early last year.

GRETTINUA KINGSLEY IN JAIL.

Woman Who Failed to Appear for Hearing on Herman W. Plautz's Charges Is Found.

Miss Grettinua Kingsley, who failed to appear in Justice Underwood's court on Dec. 20 to answer charges preferred against her by Herman W. Plautz, who alleged that she took a scarf pin and some photographs without his knowledge and threatened his life, was arrested last evening and locked up in the County jail.

The arrest was brought about by Attorney Francis E. Croarkin, her bondsman. She called him up by telephone and told him that she would appear in court on Friday when her case is called. Croarkin decided to take no more chances on the $600 bond and sent detectives to the drug store at Division and North Clark streets, where they arrested her.

THREE HORSES DIE IN A FIRE.

Animals Burned and a Carriage Destroyed in the Barn of C. H. Marshall.

Three horses were burned to death and a carriage was destroyed in a fire in a barn in the rear of C. H. Marshall's residence, 4730 Drexel boulevard, shortly after 11 o'clock last night. It is believed that the fire started from an overheated stove. The loss is estimated at $3,500.

Nine valuable dogs, owned by P. L. Byrnes, were burned to death during the afternoon in a barn in the rear of 1342-44 Wabash avenue.

FIRE KILLS FOUR; DUE TO NO COAL.

Family Forced to Move to Steam Heated Hotel Somerset, Where All Perish.

MANY GUESTS IN PANIC.

Cause of Blaze Is Not Clear, Although Building Was Not Within the Law.

The loss of four lives by fire in the Hotel Somerset early yesterday morning is charged indirectly to the coal famine. Had it not been for the high price and scarcity of fuel, Mrs. Margaret Perry and her three children, whose lives were sacrificed, would not have been in the hotel, as they left their home at 2535 Indiana avenue some time ago because they thought it would be cheaper to board than to attempt to heat their own apartments during the winter.

Beside the four fatalities, four persons were injured and a number of others had narrow escapes in the panic, although the fire itself was checked before it did serious damage to the building.

The cause of the blaze is not clear, although W. D. Clemons, a bellboy at the Chicago Athletic association, was arrested, and is held pending the inquest this morning. It was in his room, which was next to the room occupied by the Perrys, that the fire started. It is understood Clemons was smoking cigarets in the room a short time before the fire.

The Dead.

PERRY, MRS. MARGARET, 42 years old, overcome by smoke and burned to death.
PERRY, RITA, 12 years old, burned to death.
PERRY, MARIE, 9 years old, burned to death.
SAUNDERS, MISS ETHEL, daughter of Mrs. Perry; 23 years old; leaped from fifth floor of building and died soon after.

The Injured.

Parker, T. W., ankle fractured by leap from fourth story window to roof of adjoining two story structure; taken to Samaritan hospital.
Rochelle, William, negro, elevator boy, cut by flying glass while saving guests.
Sanchez, Emil, pugilist, cut by flying glass.
Wrightman, C. A., cut by falling glass while assisting women to escape.

Building Not Within the Law.

The building, which is an eight story structure at Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, has been in disrepute with the building department for some time owing to the failure of the manager to inclose the elevator shaft with fireproof casing. Last September Inspector Price served notice on the hotel and at last instituted prosecution in Justice Gibbons' court to compel the alterations. For one reason and another the defense secured a continuance on two different occasions and the case is now set for a hearing tomorrow. M. Bergmeyer, agent for the management, notified the building department yesterday afternoon that the plans had been drawn for the alterations and that the order would be complied with immediately.

Inspector W. H. Barry, who was in charge of the building department in the absence of Inspector O'Shea, says he is satisfied that the negligence of the management had no bearing on yesterday's fire.

Mrs. Perry had been at the hotel about two months. Her husband, who is known as Edward Perry Saunders, is a janitor and coachman, and has resided in the neighborhood nearly twenty-two years. When the coal famine came on he installed his family in the Somerset, although, from the character of his duties, he was there little of the time. On Monday evening he spent a couple of hours with his family, leaving at 10 o'clock to complete some arrangements for a trip his wife had planned to her former home in Toronto. He returned yesterday morning only to be called to the morgue to identify the dead.

Bellboy's Story of Fire.

Mrs. Perry occupied a front room on the fifth floor of the Twelfth street side of the hotel. Immediately behind this room and connected by a door was the apartment occupied by the bellboy, Clemons. According to Clemons' story he went to bed about 2 o'clock, but arose at 4:30. He lighted the gas, is said to have smoked a cigaret, and then he went out to get some medicine at a drug store. When he returned half an hour later he heard Rochelle, the elevator boy, calling fire. Clemons ran to the fifth floor and found his room on fire, the flames then being confined to the partition of Mrs. Perry's apartment.

Seizing a broom, Clemons ran down the hall and knocked on the doors to arouse the inmates, although he did not warn Mrs. Perry. Soon the 130 guests in the hotel were rushing down the stairway, climbing down the fire escapes or besieging the elevator cage, where Rochelle was making repeated trips through the smoke to save the occupants of the floors.

Clemons ran down to the street just in time to see Miss Saunders jump from the fifth floor. He picked her up and carried her to the office of Dr. Mackey, 1205 Wabash avenue, but she died in the ambulance on the way to the Samaritan hospital.

The firemen arrived in time to confine the blaze to the two rooms on the fifth floor, but when they burst in the door of the front apartment they found the bodies of Mrs. Perry and her two daughters lying close together near the door. They were burned almost beyond recognition.

FOUR DIE FROM ASPHYXIATION.

Escaping Gas Causes Death of H. Finkelstein and Family at 122 Liberty Street.

Escaping gas caused the asphyxiation of four persons during Monday night at 122 Liberty street. Their bodies were discovered yesterday morning by neighbors, who forced their way into the rooms. The victims were:

FINKELSTEIN, H., 60 years old.
FINKELSTEIN, MRS. ETTA, his wife, 50 years old.
FINKELSTEIN, ANNIE, a daughter, 18 years old.
FINKELSTEIN, ALFRED, a grandson, 7 years old.

The Finkelsteins lived on the second floor in the rear of a three story brick dwelling house. When the rooms were entered shortly before noon life was still present in the body of the girl, Annie, but the efforts of physicians to revive her were useless. The gas that caused the death of the four escaped from an open jet in the kitchen.

Finkelstein was considered wealthy by residents of the Ghetto, in which he had lived many years. He owned the property on which he lived and several pieces of land on the west side. Attorney Joseph Epstein, who attended to Finkelstein's legal affairs, declared that he had no reason for desiring to commit suicide. He was a country peddler, but spent most of his time at home. He left a son Louis in Milwaukee, a son Abraham in Indianapolis, and a daughter, Mrs. E. Rice.

NUN'S COOLNESS STOPS PANIC.

Mother Superior of Visitation Academy in Evanston Prevents Girls from Jumping Out of Windows.

The coolness of Mother Superior Stanislaus prevented a panic among a hundred girls when a fire broke out in the chapel of the Visitation academy, on Ridge avenue, Evanston, at 9 o'clock last night. While the candles were being lighted on the altar some Christmas decorations were ignited. The smoke ascended to the third floor, on which the girls live, and many of them started to jump from the windows.

The Mother Superior rushed from the chapel to the floor on which the children were, and found several of them in the act of jumping. She got them away from the windows and then stood at the head of the stairway to prevent a rush down it.

The building is a fireproof structure and there was no danger, but many of the girls were hysterical with fright. The fire destroyed the altar and other furnishings in the chapel.

B & K
Cleaning-up Sale
Negligee and Stiff Bosom Shirts.
Only a small lot of about sixty dozen—every one of them are first-class, stylish patterns—regular prices were $1 and $1.50—while they last they are
75c
Browning·King·& Co
Wabash and Madison.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN HAVE TRACTION LAW PLAN.

Think Act Enabling Cities to Own Lines All That Is Necessary for Franchise—Cost of Transfers.

An enabling act authorizing cities to own street railways, the republican aldermen believe, is all that the legislature needs to pass at this session to solve the traction problem in Chicago. Republican members of the council, it was learned yesterday, have had the matter under consideration with a view to bringing about a conference. Some of the aldermen said that with the passage of an enabling act the mayor's prop would be knocked from under him and there would then be nothing in the way of the council putting through a franchise ordinance.

Mayor Suggests a Receiver.

Application by the city for a receiver for the street railway companies, in case the franchises expire without the passage of enabling the municipal ownership legislation, or of an extension ordinance, is suggested as a possibility by Mayor Harrison. Such an application, he thinks, would at once bring to an issue the claim of rights on the part of the companies under the so-called ninety-nine year law. In any event, the mayor declares, the city is not helpless, and could by a combination of car license legislation and lowering of fares find ample weapons to fight the ninety-nine year rights contention.

Transfers Cost Traction Company.

Transfers good anywhere on the Chicago Union Traction company's lines have cost that road $2,200 a month, according to a statement made by General Counsel W. W. Gurley yesterday.

The council judiciary committee instructed Ald. Foreman, Palmer, and Dever to make experiments as to the best method of numbering automobiles and to report back an ordinance.

"The Automobile club would not protest against any reasonable numbering of the machines," said Ald. Palmer.

The committee deferred indefinitely consideration of the Chicago Pneumatic Service company franchise ordinance for tubes to transmit mail and parcels. It recommended for passage Ald. Hunter's ordinance for weighing commodities before sales.

Paving of Streets Ordered.

The board of local improvements ordered the paving of Archer avenue proceeded with at an estimated cost of $69,000. The following other asphalt paving was ordered begun:

Fulton street, Forty-seventh to Fiftieth avenue, $38,500.
Lytle street, Macalister place to Twelfth, $21,000.
North Mozart street, Humboldt boulevard to Avondale avenue, $23,500.

PARK COMMISSION WINS LAKE SHORE DRIVE SUIT.

Judge Holdom Awards Land at Foot of Bellevue Place—Opens Way for Completion of Street and Improvements.

The way for the completion and improvement of the Lake Shore drive extension was opened yesterday by a decision of Judge Holdom awarding to the Lincoln park commissioners a piece of property lying at the foot of Bellevue place, valued at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This decision reverses the finding of Master in Chancery Stein.

The property affected, or so much of it as is not made land, was originally deeded to the park commissioners by Miss Caroline McCagg, sister and heir of E. B. McCagg. Her intention was to have it used for park purposes.

"This decision means a great deal for the park," said Attorney Frank Hamlin, who has conducted the suit. "It is also of vital interest to the property owners who have paid for the making of the new drive, taking in return the land between Pine street and the new driveway. They have been holding back before making improvements until this case was decided. I have conferred with the representatives of the Potter Palmer estate and I find that extensive plans have been made for the improvements, but that they have been lying idle until all this matter is settled."

New Arrest in Nelson Murder Case.

Joseph Callahan, suspected of knowledge of the murder of John Nelson, was locked up at the Twenty-second street station yesterday. Nelson was a yard watchman for the Western Indiana railway and was shot by four supposed car thieves, whom he discovered in the yards, on the night of Sept. 17 last.

DEATHS.

[For other deaths see page 11.]

DOWNING—Benjamin F. Downing, Jan. 6, aged 78 years, at the residence of his wife, Mary Downing, 285 Ogden-av. Train to Rosehill, Northwestern depot, Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 p. m.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

YOUNG MAN—TO WORK IN CHECKROOM AT Central Y. M. C. A.; must be 19 or 20 yrs. old; $30 per mo. to start with; also an office boy, 18 or 19 yrs. old; $20 per month. Apply to S. W. WILEY, Asst. Secy., 153 La Salle-st.

AUDITORIUM.
F. WIGHT NEUMANN announces TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:15, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, The Phenomenal Young Violin Virtuoso,
KOCIAN
SEATS—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Weber Piano Used
AUDITORIUM.
Sunday, Eve., Jan. 11, at 8:15,
Mr. F. Wight Neumann announces
A GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
ORCHESTRA OF 70 MUSICIANS, conducted by Signor PIETRO
MASCAGNI
Under the sole direction of Mr. C. Marchetti. Seats now on sale at box office. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, CONDUCTOR.
SOLOIST: VAN ROOY BARITONE.
FRIDAY At 2:15 SATURDAY At 8:15
McVICKER'S Jacob Litt, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
LAST 6 TIMES.
Jacob Litt's Extraordinary Success.
IN OLD KENTUCKY
Girl Jockeys This Week.
SEAT SALE TOMORROW.
Fisher & Ryley's Magnificent Production.
FLORODORA
For Two Weeks Beginning Sunday.
DEARBORN
...THE... PRIM-ROSE PATH
A Most Successful Comedy Production.
A GENUINE HIT.
MAT. TODAY. 50c and 25c. All Reserved.
STUDEBAKER MICH. BOUL. Adjoining AUDITORIUM HOTEL.
6TH BIG WEEK
ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.,
110—ALL AMERICAN ARTISTS—110.
GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH
TONIGHT POP. MAT. TODAY.
Prices, 25c, 50c and 75c.
LILY OF KILLARNEY
NEXT WEEK—"THE MIKADO."
Full Grand Opera Cast.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Helene Mora. Mahen & Fuller.
T—Garcinetta Family—7. Capt. Webb's Seals.
Clarice Vance. Florence Bindley.
Whirlwind DeForests. Ellsworth & Burt.
Billy Carter. Mons. Cadieux.
Weston-Raymon Trio. Goodwin & Goodwin.
Chris Lane. 3—The De Burens—3.
Kitty & Jennie Ruck. The Kinodrome.
PRICES—10, 20 AND 30 CENTS.
HAYMARKET
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Adelaide Herrmann & Co. Bryan & Richfield.
Wormwood's Monkeys. Joe Flynn.
Carver & Pollard. Smith, Doty & Coe.
Dolf & Susie Levino. Hal Godfrey & Co.
Frank Smith. Hedrix & Prescott.
Blue Belle Sisters. Lillian Le Roy Murtha.
Billy Gilmore. 3—Mahoney Trio—3.
The Aerial Smiths. The Kinodrome.
PRICES—5, 10, 20 AND 25 CENTS.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Marcel's Art Groups. Carroll Johnson.
Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Waterous. Eugene O'Rourke & Co.
Harry Le Clair. Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry.
4—The Raimos—4 Conroy & McDonald.
Musical Thor. Frey & Fields.
Sisters Sawtelle. Inez Scott.
Josephine Coles. Geo. & Libbie Dupree.
Marion & Mudge. The Kinodrome.
PRICES—10, 20 AND 30 CENTS.
HOPKINS
Matinee Every Day. Tel. 643 Harrison.
FRED IRWIN'S BIG BURLESQUE SHOW
COLUMBUS THIS WEEK.
VIOLA ALLEN'S ORIGINAL PRODUCTION,
IN THE PALACE OF THE KING.
Reg. Mats.—Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat.—25c. Sun., Jan. 18—Columbus Stock Co. in Black Face.
GREAT NORTHERN Tonight, 25-50-75 25c Matinee Today.
HAPPY HOOLIGAN
A CREATION OF WHOOP AND FROLIC.
Next Sun. Mat.—BUSY IZZY.
SAM T. JACK'S
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Gen. 2192
2 Big Shows Every Day at 2 and 8.
The Bowery Burlesquers.
Prices—10, 20, 30, 50.
TROCADERO STATE & VAN BUREN-STS. Tel. Har. 2066.
Mat. Daily, 10, 20, 30, 50c. Smoke If You Like. Stage Always Filled with Lovely Women
POUSSE - CAFE
ONLY REAL BURLESQUE SHOW IN TOWN.
LA SALLE THEATRE Phone Main 1779.
Madison St. Bet. Clark and La Salle.
CHICAGO'S MUSICAL HOME.
NOW PLAYING.
THE PARADERS
Every Night—Mat. Tue., Thur., Sat., Sun.
Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat. 25c
ACADEMY.
REILLY & WOODS' BIG SHOW COMEDIANS
In the Funny Newspaper Cartoon Comedy,
THE FUNNY PAGE
Next—The Fatal Wedding.
NIGHT PRICES 10 20 30 50
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
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WIZARD OF OZ
Presenting MONTGOMERY AND STONE.
STAGED BY JULIAN MITCHELL.
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.
KIRK LA SHELLE'S
Production of the New Army Play
SERGEANT JAMES
ADVANCE SALE TOMORROW.
POWERS' Last 4 Nights.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON
IN SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
NEXT WEEK SEAT SALE TOMORROW.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
In His International Success.
SHERLOCK HOLMES
ILLINOIS LAST WEEK OF
CHARLES HAWTREY
IN A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
Last Matinees Today and Saturday.
NEXT MONDAY JAN. 12th
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In THE JOY OF LIVING
Advance Sale Begins Thursday

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 53, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to attend the funeral of brother Samuel T. Hoerlein from T. B. Bowen & Co.'s, undertakers, 3913 Cottage Grove av., Thursday, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Oakwoods cemetery.
GEO. T. WEIDINGER, W. M.
CHAS. CATLIN, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903.

Smuggling by Government Officers.

The United States commissioner at San Juan, Porto Rico, has held for trial on the charge of smuggling an officer of the navy and a supervisor of elections. Several other persons were accused of the same offense, but the evidence was not strong enough to hold them. The goods smuggled were chiefly liquors. They were brought on a government vessel. The offense of smuggling when committed by a private citizen does not call for much comment. It is looked on by many as a venial crime. When men in the public service, and especially when officers of the navy or army are caught in such practices, nobody looks on the offense as a trivial one. It is assumed that their sense of honor should have been strong enough to keep them straight. It is especially necessary that the men who serve the government away from home should be circumspect, or they may bring reproach upon and injure their country. The men who stole from the Cuban postoffice during the American occupation of the island shook the faith of the Cubans in the integrity of American administration. When the Porto Ricans see American officials held to trial for defrauding the government they serve, they will be half inclined to believe that the standard of honesty is not much higher among Americans than it was among Spaniards. One dishonest officer in the Philippines may do more harm than a dozen in the United States.

Duty on Russian Beet Sugar.

The Supreme court has decided that the treasury department was justified in collecting a countervailing duty on Russian beet sugar.

The court is of the opinion that the Russian producer of sugar is practically paid a bounty on what he exports. That view of the case is taken everywhere except in Russia. The Russian government has persistently asserted that no bounty is paid and will not be moved from its position by anything the Supreme court of the United States may say. Therefore, the higher duties which were imposed on some classes of American goods when the treasury department made its ruling as to Russian sugar will not be lowered. The manufacturers whose business has been hurt by the duties will have to resign themselves to the loss of their Russian trade. No countervailing duties will be collected on Russian sugar, because none will be shipped to this country. Neither the United States treasury nor American manufacturers will be benefited by the decision of the court. It is to be hoped that the principal beet sugar countries of Europe will be loyal to the agreement they entered into last year and cease the payment of bounties on exported sugar. Russia did not take part in the Brussels beet sugar conference and will continue to pay bounties, but if other nations stop paying them, it will be well for the United States to repeal its provision for a countervailing duty and let Russian sugar, little of which will be imported, come in on the same terms as the sugar of other countries. Russian trade is worth having and nothing should be left undone, in reason, to get it.

THE MULE'S OFFICIAL STATUS.

The Western Missouri Court of Appeals, because a certain mule in Kansas City injured a workman, has delivered a sweeping condemnation of all mules, as if there were not mules and mules. It decides that the mule, not this particular mule but all mules, is a domestic animal of such treacherous and vicious nature that the courts may take notice of it, and that when a workman is injured by a mule its owner cannot plead ignorance of its nature as a defense.

This is a surprisingly sweeping decision. It is probable this particular mule is vicious—some mules are—but because he is vicious it is as unjust to decide that all these long-suffering and patient and much put upon animals are vicious as it would be to decide that all horses are fractious and vicious because some particular horse refuses to pull his load, probably for reasons entirely satisfactory to himself. It is likely that if the court had taken expert testimony upon this point it would have decided differently. Any old Missouri negro could have given the court important information upon the subject, for no one knows the peculiarities of the mule family better than an old negro, and equally no one is so well acquainted with old negroes as the mule.

The most objectionable feature of the decision is that it puts an unjust and unnecessary stigma upon the whole mule genus. The mule may be a mongrel, but he is smarter than the relatives on either side of the family and by courage, endurance, and defiant spirit avenges the persecutions which the inferior and weaker spirited parents have had to suffer for ages. The mule may be obstinate, but is only obstinate when it knows it is right; and as it is right nine times out of ten that is a virtue for which the court should have given credit. In fixing an official status it also should have said that the mule's courage never wavers; that it has endless capacities for work, and if it does not always choose to exercise them it has good reasons; and that it takes punishment without a whimper and conceals its feelings like a stoic. The court should have recognized the high place the mule holds in sacred history. It was the mule that walked away leaving Absalom hanging between heaven and earth, and wondered as it went why the young man wore his hair so long. It was the mule that faithfully served King David's sons after they had smitten Ammon. It was the mule that carried Solomon "in all his glory" to his coronation as king of Israel, and after he was crowned "all the earth" brought the wise monarch more mules, wisest of animals. It was the mule which was Ahab's chief concern when he sent his men to get grass for it in the famine. It was the mule which was to help bring the scattered tribes back to Jerusalem, as Isaiah prophesied. In peace the mule is patient and long-suffering. In war it may not, like the horse, say "Aha" when "the trumpet soundeth," nor "smell the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting." There is no need for it "to swallow the ground with fierceness and rage," for it knows that all the hard work will fall to it. And thus it has been from the beginning.

SUSPEND THE COAL DUTY.

The proposition of Senator Lodge that the duty on coal be suspended for ninety days ought to meet with no opposition in congress. Some congressmen would like to see the duty abolished for all time; but as that may not be feasible now they should coöperate to secure its temporary suspension. The effect will be to relieve eastern consumers directly and western consumers indirectly. An increase in the consumption of foreign coal in New England will divert to the west a quantity of coal which otherwise would be shipped to the seaboard and which is much needed here. There is great need of coal in New England. The manufacturing industries of that region are suffering for lack of it. Why should they be taxed 67 cents a ton on the coal they have to import? The domestic product needs no protection. As is well known, all the coal that can be mined in the United States today finds ready purchasers at abnormally high prices. The most zealous protectionist cannot say that the three months' suspension of the coal duty will be harmful.

The duty on anthracite should be removed unconditionally, as President Roosevelt recommended in his last message. It never should have been imposed, for it was not necessary. As for the duty on soft coal, it should be taken off permanently if the dominion government will remove its duty on American coal. Probably it will be delighted to do that. So far as this commodity, at least, is concerned, reciprocity with Canada is feasible and desirable. It will benefit both parties to the bargain.

When congress adjourned for the holidays, the coal shortage was not so acutely felt as it is now. There was an excuse for its failure to come to the relief of consumers. There is no excuse now. Before the holidays congress passed, by common consent, without debate, a bill to free the owners of tea in bond from the payment of duties on it. It should legislate with equal promptness for the relief of a vast army of American consumers of coal.

PARASITIC LABOR.

All over the United States the question of child labor is being discussed. It is a question which calls for a display not only of humane sentiment but of economic reasoning. Child labor has two results which are of concern to persons who neither directly employ it nor directly suffer by it. In the first place, the physical and moral character of succeeding generations is impaired. This has been indisputably proved. All talk about its being better for children to work industriously in nice, clean factories than to run wild on dirty streets is rendered futile by the two facts (1) that the children who are not working can be kept in school rather than on the streets, and (2) that the adage about all work and no play still holds good. No age was ever more convinced than this age is that what a child needs is free, unconfined development, with plenty of leisure. The all work factory child is not in most cases the father of a strong, moral, intelligent man. It was noticeable that the English military authorities reported that it was in the factory districts where child labor had long prevailed that so large a proportion of the population was below the standard required by the recruiting sergeant. England is still dismayed by that revelation.

Physical and moral degeneration, however, is only the first result which may be expected to appeal to the general public. There is a second. Child labor is parasitic labor. It is seldom that the child earns a wage which is sufficient for its support. It earns a wage which supplements the earnings of its parents. The child is supported partly by its own labors and partly by the labors of others. The person who employs child labor therefore employs it at a kind of premium. He gets more labor than he supports. The money that he pays to the child does not fully support the child. Here is a margin of profit. Who provides this profit? Why, the industries which are employing the fathers of working children. This is of course only one view of the matter. There are other circumstances—e. g.: the reduction of adult wages in consequence of child competition, which result in other views. The general position remains, however, that children seldom are paid enough money to cover their whole support, and that therefore their labor is seldom of such a character that it cannot justly be called parasitic. Now, parasitic labor preys on the rest of the community. The sooner it is destroyed the better.

IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

During the first eleven months of 1902 there has been an increase in imports of $75,000,000. Of the increase $54,000,000 represented raw materials or partially manufactured materials to be used by American manufacturers. No better evidence can be desired of the activity of the home manufacturers during the year. They have imported increased quantities of the fibers, rubber, and leather. They have even had to import steel because for the moment the domestic supply was not equal to the demand.

The raw materials imported have been converted into goods intended for export as well as for domestic consumption. There is cause for congratulation in the steady growth in the imports of "manufacturers' materials." They constitute now about 46 per cent of the total imports. In time the United States will become the great buyer of raw materials drawn from all parts of the world to be shipped back as finished goods to the countries whence they came.

The French and the Austrian shoe manufacturers are complaining that the American manufacturers are doing this at their expense. They say that their competitors on this side of the ocean are importing leather tanned in France and Austria, are making that leather into shoes, and selling them abroad for prices which they cannot meet. They are not the only foreign manufacturers who are disturbed over the incessant activity of their American rivals.

The American manufacturers would be even more successful in their search for foreign markets if some of the raw materials they use which are dutiable now were put on the free list. There should be no duty on hides, for instance. American cattle raisers are not helped by it, while it is a detriment to the manufacturers of leather and of footwear. There are some American industries which no longer need protection but which will be much benefited by free raw materials.

THE GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

Two years ago Senator Lodge called attention to the development of German colonies in Brazil as a menace to the integrity of that country and of the Monroe doctrine. Last year a prominent Brazilian said that the southern states of the republic are being denationalized because the Germans born there, although Brazilian by law, consider Germany their fatherland, celebrate enthusiastically German national festivals and anniversaries, and cling to their mother tongue.

This should occasion no surprise. The Americans who settled in Texas while it was still a part of Mexico never, under any circumstances, would have given up their mother tongue or become Mexicans in feeling. As Mr. Bonsall says in an article in the North American Review for January, the European colonists in southern Brazil come, for the most part, of races which are socially more efficient than the Brazilians, and are conscious of the fact. Furthermore, they show an inclination to maintain their liberties and defend their rights, which Mr. Bonsall thinks may some day create a situation which will be peculiarly interesting to the United States.

The German inhabitants of southern Brazil number about 400,000. Not all of them are really Germans. Some are Swiss, Austrians, or Poles. The Germans are assimilating men belonging to totally different races. They are Germanizing Roumanians, Italians, and Portuguese. It is plain that if the Brazilian government were to trespass on the rights of the intelligent and progressive communities that have grown up in the southern part of the republic there would be no tame submission to wrong. The German colonists would maintain their rights. It is not impossible that if they found it difficult to do so single-handed, they would turn to Germany for assistance. Then the United States would feel itself obliged to pay attention to the subject.

If the German colonists are not molested they will make trouble for nobody. They will go on quietly with the good work they are doing for Brazil. They have infinite affection for the fatherland—they would be poor Germans if they had not—but they do not wish to be subjects of the German empire and be ruled by German officials. If they should ever separate from Brazil it would be with the idea of establishing an independent government, not of becoming a German colony.

If the Brazilian government is not led by foolish distrust to the commission of unwise acts, the peace of South America or of the United States never will be disturbed by the German communities. Mr. Bonsall says: "To many, as to myself, these prosperous, well ordered communities have always appeared pregnant with hope for the future of the neglected continent." Americans need not borrow trouble on account of them.

It may make some difference if it costs more to use lemons than to boil the water.

Today the skyscrapers may have to scrape the sky for fuel.

By mere inertia the Hon. Bob Burke is managing to delay the procession to the political crematory in a most exasperating manner.

Judge Sherman was not born with that style of chin for nothing.

In the multitude of anti-trust counselors there is safety for the octopus.

Mr. McKenzie thinks Chicago will outgrow its hideousness. Here is where a ray of hope lightens up the gloom.

The life of a Japanese jinrikisha man is said to be only five years. This shows that in some cases a pull is the worst thing a man can have.

It is one of the hardest things in the world to induce a balky mule to submit the case to arbitration.

The soldiers at Fort Sheridan appear to be adopting with some enthusiasm the idea of segregation.

Mr. McKenzie must have noticed that all roads in Chicago lead from its "hideous business center" to its "amazingly beautiful" parks and boulevards.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unendurable.

"Deah boy, is it true that you have discharged your valet?"

"Ya-as, the doosid scoundrel was too dem'd fresh! When I took him out with me he managed to make people think he was the mastah and I was the man, baw Jove!"

Even He Sometimes Does.

The voice of the letter carrier was heard distinctly outside the front door. He was talking to himself.

"Dad-ding these Blykinses!" he exclaimed. "They won't put up a letter box and they always keep me waiting longer than any other family on my run!"

"That's what they call the postman's knock," said Mr. Blykins, with a placid smile.

Things That Went Wrong.

GEORGIE'S HAIR.

"Purty slick hair cut, Georgie," said his playmate. "Been to the barber's, hain't ye?"

"No," he replied, indignantly. "Maw cut my hair. She kin do it a heap better'n any barber!"

MR. SMYTHE'S HEELS.

"What you need," said Mr. Smythe, the portly banker, as he overtook a neighbor who was making his way gingerly along the icy sidewalk, "is a pair of rubber heels, such as these I am wearing. You can walk all day with them on the slipperiest kind of pavements without a bit of danger. You see how easily I do it."

And as he quickened his steps to show him how carelessly he could walk he did not fall.

All Around Celebrity.

"Who is next?" whispered the chairman of the meeting, who was slightly deaf but did not suspect it.

"Mr. Thumpit, the noted pianist of Hyde Park," replied the secretary. "He has played all over the United States with wonderful success."

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the chairman, rising, "we shall have the pleasure of listening next to Mr. Plunkit, the noted pianist, who has played in Hyde Park and other parts of the United States with wonderful success." C. W. T.

PERSONAL.

Senator Quay says he is tired of denying rumors that he is to resign.

Andrew Cameron of Seville, O., has been continuously in railroad service since 1839.

Justin McCarthy is to bring his "History of Our Times" down to the accession of Edward VII.

Stephen Decatur, a great-grandson of the famous sea fighter, will enter the United States Naval academy soon.

Joseph H. Lynton of Fort Worth, Tex., has invented an airship and will enter the $100,000 contest at St. Louis.

If Folchi, the Italian artist, can secure a divorce from his wife he will marry the Princess Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos.

W. S. Devey has gone to law to compel Tammany to put him upon its executive committee. He also proposes to make Tammany confess what was done with the campaign fund.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1903, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

IN order to understand the importance that the royal house of Saxony attaches to securing possession of the child to which the fugitive crown princess is to give birth in the spring, it must thoroughly be understood that if a boy it will be in the immediate line of succession to the throne of Saxony. No matter whether the Saxon tribunals pronounce a divorce against the crown princess, and no matter how much she may deny that the crown prince is the father of the child, it will nevertheless in the eyes of the law remain a fullfledged scion of the reigning house of Saxony, and a prince or princess of the blood, since it will be impossible to prove that the crown prince is not the father.

The crown prince has two younger brothers, one Prince John George of Saxony, who is a nice fellow, but whose union to Duchess Isabella of Würtemberg has remained childless, while the other brother is Prince Maximilian, who, in spite of the opposition of his father and of his uncle, the late king, abandoned the army for the church and entered the Roman Catholic priesthood. There was a third brother, Prince Albert, but he was killed a couple of years ago through a carriage accident caused by a drunken freak of Prince Michael of Braganza. He was unmarried.

The crown prince has three little boys, the eldest of whom, George, is just 10 years of age. But they are none of them strong, and thus it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the child to be born to the crown princess a couple of months hence, if a boy, may become the legitimate heir to the throne of Saxony. Were, however, the boy to become king, doubts would always prevail as to whether he was really the son of the crown prince, and this uncertainty would inevitably weaken the prestige of the Saxon throne and of its hold upon the loyalty and allegiance of the Saxon people.

From this it will be seen that there are grave dynastic interests at stake, and that the action of the Saxon court in taking steps to secure possession of the crown princess' child on its birth is not prompted by mere animosity against her, but by political considerations.

Under any circumstances, the life of the unfortunate child will be a pitiable one, and the best that can be hoped for it is that its lot may be similar to those of a prince and princess of another of the minor sovereign houses of Germany.

In that case a reigning grand duke, having become convinced of his wife's faithlessness, separated from her and banished her from his dominions. Her two youngest children were, according to her own confession and to his belief, the offspring of her chamberlain. But as there was nevertheless, in the eyes of the law, a possibility of their being his progeny, he was forced to concede to them the rank of a prince and princess of his house. He would not, however, see them or hold any intercourse with them, and they were brought up in a remote château—as members of the royal family, it is true, but were never allowed to appear at court or even in the capital of the grand duchy—branded, in one word, by the grand duke with the stigma of a suspected but not proved illegitimacy.

The crown prince of one of the greatest empires of the old world, while traveling by post chaise to Stuttgart to become officially betrothed to the princess of Würtemburg, who had been selected as the most suitable consort for him, by mere chance made the acquaintance of the exiled prince and princess and fell so deeply in love with the latter that he informed his father and the latter's government that they must break off the match with the princess of Würtemburg, as he had determined to wed no other but the royal maiden of his choice.

Reluctantly his demands were complied with by his father and an official offer made to the grand duke for the hand of the "Princess Cinderella," as she was called. The grand duke, who was immensely flattered by the prospect of a matrimonial alliance between his family and the reigning house of so great an empire, readily gave his consent, and then for the first time summoned the princess and her brother to his court and for the first time made their acquaintance.

They appeared there perfect strangers to him, to the members of his family, to the dignitaries of his court and of the state, and it was as crown princess-elect, that is to say, as the betrothed of a future emperor, that Princess Cinderella, a lovely girl, received the public acknowledgment by the grand duke that she was his daughter and his first paternal embrace.

The princess, however, never forgot nor forgave the treatment to which she and her brother had been subjected in their youth, and one of the first concessions which she obtained from her husband's father was that he should give her brother a commission in his army and the opportunity of making his home and his career in the land of her adoption. There is such an element of romance in all this that I often wonder why it has never furnished the theme of any play, or even of any novel.

In spite of the efforts to maintain secrecy with regard to the affair, the fact has come to light that during the stay of Emperor William at Sandringham, and without the knowledge of his uncle and host, King Edward, a petition was handed to him bearing the signatures of all the leading Roman Catholic peers of the British realm, headed by the duke of Norfolk, requesting him to repeal the decree of 1875, which dissolved in the kingdom of Prussia all the monastic orders save those who devote their activity to the nursing of the sick and urging the emperor to permit the return to his dominions of all religious orders, including the Jesuits, without let or hindrance.

The emperor received the petition with signs of manifest displeasure, realizing the impropriety of its presentation, and contented himself with declaring that every concession that the Prussian government could make had been granted in 1887, when a certain limited number of religious orders expelled in 1875 were authorized to return to the kingdom.

King Edward, when he learned about the matter, was furious, and I hear that two Roman Catholic members of his household, who are stated to have been concerned in the affair either directly or indirectly, are in the blackest of his books and likely to be deprived ere long of their offices.

Emperor William seems to have regarded the petition as wholly unwarrantable interference by foreign legislators in the affairs of his kingdom, and, moreover, even if the petition had been signed by German instead of English nobles, and had been presented at a proper time and place, it would have been ill advised just at the present moment, when the kaiser is devoting all his energies to uniting the various Protestant sects of his dominions into one German national Protestant church.

Lord Kitchener's arrival at Delhi was, like his departure from England, without fuss. It may be remembered that when he quitted London to assume the duties of British commander-in-chief in India he left under the name of "Mr. Cook," with the object of avoiding any of those popular demonstrations or ceremonial sendoffs, which he abhors. He reached Delhi fully twelve hours before the appointed time, and all the elaborate preparations which had been made to receive him with great pomp and distinction were frustrated. There was no one at the railroad station to met him. So he quietly lit a cigar, stepped into a second rate ticca gharri, or hack, drove off to his quarters, and was actually established there before either the military and civil dignitaries, or even the members of his staff realized that the great "lord of war" was among them.

Logical.

Bacon—"A dog that runs under a carriage is called a carriage dog, is it not?"

Egbert—"Certainly."

"Well, what would you call a dog that runs under an automobile?"

"Why, a dead dog."—Yonkers Statesman.

Strange.

Tourist—"I must move. I couldn't get a wink of sleep all night on account of a baby in the next room that cried all night."

Waiter—"I don't understand that. The parents sleep in the same room and they never heard it."—Nordiske Blade.

Learn All Over Again.

Edith—"Mertie says she intends to learn to skate this winter."

Marie—"But she learned last winter."

Edith—"Yes; but she broke her engagement to that fellow."—Judge.

THE TOP O' THE MORNIN'.

What He Left.

[The late Bret Harte left an estate of only $1,800. Considerable surprise is manifested, as it was thought that he had been extremely successful during his career.—From a cable dispatch.]

He was unsuccessful? So?
Yes, to them who estimate
Life as cents and dollars go,
He has left a poor estate.
But he made us all the heirs
To the creatures of his mind—
To his golden mental wares—
All of these he left behind.

He has left us smile and song;
Left us beatings of the heart
That will thrill us over long
With the magic of his art;
Left us laughs and left us tears;
Left us pictures fair to see—
All the fruitage of his years
Left us for a legacy.

Unsuccessful? Was he, then?
Are not tales such as he told—
Of good women and brave men—
Just as rich as virgin gold?
All this mintage of his mind—
War and peace and joy and hate—
All this he has left behind.
Surely it is an estate!

"Just Among Friends."

J. O. H., Dayton, O.—It hasn't come yet.

"S. G." wants to know if a ton of coal will be as acceptable as stamps as an accompaniment to poems, etc., submitted to the Top o' the Mornin' man. We fear this is mere hilarity. We do not believe any poet has coal to give way.

H. T. J.—Come and get it. That one about picking currents off of electric plants was invented by Edison.

IGNORANT—Get wise. Send in your name for a post-graduate course in the Top o' the Mornin' Correspondence School.

CURIOUS—We work all the time. See SUNDAY TRIBUNE of Jan. 11.

SHELLEY—Very good but too footloose. Write it over.

The Maligned Mule.

The Missouri Court of Appeals has this unkind fling at the bird that is wrongly called the mule:

The mule is a domestic animal whose treacherous and vicious nature is so generally known that even courts may take notice of it.

At the request of numbers of mule lovers we have forwarded to the Missouri court the stanzas which recently appeared in this column, which set forth for the first time the true beauty of the mule—I. e., its melodious voice, and the charms of its matutinal song. In view of the attitude of the court we believe it will realize that there is a kick in every foot of the poem.

Hand Made Philosophy.

Miss Clara Morris has written a clever magazine article about two of her proposals of matrimony. Some other actresses and ex-actresses could fill a whole year of magazines if they chose to turn their matrimonial opportunities into cash.

But this simply goes to show the straits to which our literary element is being reduced. The conventional story of love, marriage, quarrels, and reconciliations has grown stale. The public demands something new. Miss Morris has twanged the new chord.

"Men Who Have Proposed to Me," if written by some actresses, would boom the magazine publishing it to such an extent that it would be necessary to triple the number of advertising pages.

Such things as "The Confessions of a Wife" lack the necessary thrill because they have not enough characters. And the public wants thrills. Thrills, frills, mills, wills, tills, and a few kills constitute the modern strenuous literature.

The man who looks into the crater of a volcano must tell in his magazine article about how nearly he came to sliding into the yawning gulf below—just as the lady who is reminiscencing on her proposals must give us an appreciative shiver or two when she points out the dire fate she escaped by telling the man to call again.

The polar explorer finds that his descriptive articles go better if he loses a few toes, or has to eat his suspenders. Just so with the articles on "Proposals I Have Had"—if the rejected lover can be described as shooting off his inamorata's ear, so much the better.

Scientific articles in the magazines rarely hold our eyes down to the tenth line unless they have a picture of a fierce germ woven into the initial letter. We have to take the artist's word for the looks of the germ, but the scare is there, so what would you? Proposals that come in one hand, with a dagger, or poison, or a revolver in the other, are exciting—all the more so when names and dates are given.

But hereafter the callow youth who gazes into the limpid eyes of his Dulcinea will do well to copyright his avowals, unless he is sure that she harbors no literary aspirations beneath her tremulous bosom.

Popular Song of the Day.

Ann Thracite, so young and fair,
By countless men was wooed;
A maid of charms beyond compare,
By old and young pursued.
They called her "angel" "precious pet,"
And begged to buy the ring.
A knowing youth one day she met,
Who unto her did sing:

CHORUS:

"You're worth your weight in gold.
O, Ann, don't be so cold!
You are the dearest thing on earth, upon my soul!
You are my jewel fine!
Say that you will be mine.
No words can tell your worth—you are my chunk of coal!"

Lovers came to court this girl—
They came from near and far.
Some called her a "radiant pearl,"
And others said "My star."
Some said she was "their life, their all,"
That she "turned night to day,"
But when the right man came to call,
He unto her did say:

CHORUS:

"Ann, can't you take the hint?
You're worth more than the mint.
My heart is beating but for you, upon my soul!
You're more than all they say—
Tell them to go away!
To you I will be true—you are my chunk of coal!"

ENCORE VERSE:

Ann said "yes" unto the man,
And shortly they were wed.
Alas! One night he rushed the can,
And woke with such a head.
His wife then read the riot act
Until late in the day.
While with the rolling pin she whacked
He unto her did say:

CHORUS:

"O, stop! I will reform.
Ouch! Things are getting warm!
You are a striker, for a fact, upon my soul!
I'm sorry that I boozed;
I'm bumped and bent and bruised.
This is too hot for me—you ARE my chunk of coal!"

W. D. N.

WOES OF THE EXCHANGE EDITOR

THE exchange editor is a little bald headed man, who is armed with a pair of scissors, a pot of paste, and an angelic disposition. He sits on a revolving chair in a little room, entirely surrounded by tables on which every day are heaped up between 300 and 400 daily newspapers, weekly journals, and monthly magazines from all parts of the civilized and—if one may judge from their contents—the semi-civilized world.

When the exchange editor gets down at 9 o'clock in the morning and crowds his way into his chair he is shut in inside a serried rampart of printed sheets which he is in duty bound to entirely demolish within the next eight hours. If 320 separate papers come in—which is inside the average—he is obliged to dispose of an average of one in a minute and a half during his working day in order to get through.

"GIVE ME THE STILLWATER HERALD OF THREE WEEKS AGO LAST THURSDAY."

To dispose of a paper, under the rules of the exchange editors' union, it is not enough to glance at the first page and toss it carelessly off into the waste paper basket. He is obliged to run his eye down each column of each page and to catch at a glance everything which is or may be of interest to his own individual paper. If a picture is printed of the Hon. Jabez Jones, the prohibition candidate for county treasurer of Dulap county, S. D., he will do well to cut it out, for who knows but the Hon. Jabez may at some future date embezzle the county funds or be elected governor. Or if some obscure journal prints a bit of useless information to the effect that the total number of dog licenses issued in Cohoes, N. Y., if laid end to end, would reach from San Francisco to Dodge City, Kas., it is necessary to cut that out to give a possible suggestion to the Sunday editor of his own sheet.

On Monday morning, when most of the Sunday papers get in, the hollow square out of which the exchange editor must fight his way is multiplied by 100. Instead of twelve, or at most sixteen, pages, his "exchanges" count up from thirty-two to sixty pages each and his labors are multiplied accordingly.

But all this represents the least of his woes. Regularly at 9:15, just as he has got to work, a tall man, with a full beard and a long overcoat, pushes his way into the room.

"I WANT THE PERU PAPER THAT HAD THE ITEM ABOUT THE WEDDING OF LOUISE SHARP."

"Is this the exchange editor?" asks the stranger.

"Yes, sir," says the bald headed little man, putting aside his shears and assuming his angelic disposition, "what can I do for you?"

"Give me the Stillwater Herald of three weeks ago last Thursday," says the caller.

"I'm afraid I can't," says the exchange editor suppressing a desire to have a fit. "We don't——"

"Don't you get it?" interrupts the stranger.

"Yes," says the exchange man, "but we don't keep them three weeks. If we did this seventeen story building would have nothing but Stillwater Heralds in it."

"I never thought of that," says the visitor. "I wish you'd keep the copy of March 13 for me, please."

"I'll try to remember it," says the little man as he cuts a gash in a bundle of wisdom from Maryland.

When the man with the full beard backs gracefully out of the room he usually bumps into a woman in black who is accompanied by three small children.

"How do you do, madam," says the exchange editor, as he lays down his corncob pipe, puts on his coat, and offers her and the children all the chairs he can get hold of. She sits down. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Why, you know I've taken your paper for the last eight months."

"Yes," he says, with polite surprise.

"You know, before I was married I lived at Skaneateles. Well, father was a subscriber to the Troy Times for twenty years. Almost the first thing I can remember is our pantry shelves covered with it. I've never found any paper out west half so good for covering pantry shelves."

"Would you like to look at the Troy Times, madam?" says the exchange editor, sharpening his shears on his shoe and taking a casual glance at the statute on the subject of manslaughter.

"I'd like to get all the Troy, Rochester, and Auburn papers," says the caller. "Clara, let the man's papers alone."

Clara has, by this time, tipped about eighty-six valued contemporaries off on to the floor.

The exchange editor dives into the waste paper basket and comes up covered with ink and scraps.

"Here is last Saturday's Troy Times," he says. "The other papers you wanted have already gone downstairs."

"Well," says the caller, "the children and I are in no particular hurry. We can wait until you come back from downstairs."

In order to avoid a threatening stroke of apoplexy the exchange editor gets up and starts to go downstairs on what he is aware

"I THOUGHT I'D TAKE A COPY OF ALL THE NEW YORK PAPERS."

is a perfectly hopeless errand. A man comes into the room just as he starts to leave it.

"The exchange editor?" queries the stranger.

The exchange editor confesses his miserable identity.

"I want yesterday's New York Post," declares the man.

Just outside the door a boy from the postoffice is unloading three mail sacks full of exchanges.

"You'll have to wait," says the editor, "until this young man gets it open."

Then he rushes downstairs to avoid anything worse. When he comes back he sees the man who wanted the Post in the hallway. The man has on an overcoat and his pockets are bulging with papers.

"Did you find the Post?" asks the exchange editor, with a homicidal glance at the bulging pockets.

"Yes," says the stranger, "and while I was at it I thought I'd just take a copy of each of the other New York and Philadelphia papers with me."

"O," says the exchange editor, falling in a faint as the stranger hurried to the elevator.

But he was saved at least one encounter. The woman and her children who had been waiting for copies of most of the papers printed in the state of New York had grown tired of the delay and had gone away in disgust. The exchange editor went into his small room and heaved a sigh of relief as he saw that they were among the missing.

But his respite was short. A young man in a nearseal coat walked in and blushed as the exchange editor looked up.

"Say," she said, "I want the Peru paper that had the item in about Miss Sharp getting married."

"Indiana?" asked the exchange editor, who has a soft heart for a fair lady in distress.

"Her name is Louise," said the young woman. "I used to go to school with her."

"Peru (Ind.) paper came in this morning," said the exchange editor. "Is that the one you want?"

"No, Illinois," said the girl. "Ellen Snyder told me she saw it. Ellen's a stenographer over in the New York Life building, you know."

"When did it happen?" asked the exchange editor.

"Some time last week, I suppose," said the girl. "Ellen told me about it day before yesterday."

"We only keep the papers that come in here long enough to look at them," said the exchange editor.

"Then you haven't got last Tuesday's and Wednesday's papers?" said the girl.

"I'm afraid not," said the exchange editor.

"I'm so sorry to bother you," said the girl. "I'm afraid I've made a great nuisance of myself. I thought this was the place where they kept them. I hope you'll excuse me for coming up."

The exchange editor gasped for breath as she went out.

"She apologized for taking up my time," he said. "She actually begged my pardon for something. She didn't get angry with me. It never happened before. I don't know what to make of it."

And the exchange editor did not get back to his normal condition until a couple of days later. H. M. H.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Emmett Corrigan's Departure.

Emmett Corrigan, who has been featured as the star of the players' stock company at the Bush Temple of Music ever since that organization came into existence, will cease to shine in that constellation after the week of Jan. 19. Mr. Corrigan, who is now in Milwaukee, wrote the news to a newspaper friend in Chicago, and Manager Gleason of the players' company when seen yesterday said:

"Yes, now that Mr. Corrigan has taken the trouble to send the information so far, I am willing to say that he will not be in our employ after the week of Jan. 19 is ended. His associates, one and all, without exception, refuse to continue in the same company with him. He tendered his resignation and the management was only too glad to accept it. I would not have stated these facts were it not that he himself has announced his coming departure from the company." No successor to Mr. Corrigan has as yet been selected.

At a well attended concert in Music hall last evening, Bernhard Listemann and Rudolph Ganz were heard in two sonatas for violin and piano—the Cesar Franck and the "Kreutzer" of Beethoven. The former is a work that is but rarely played, and it would seem undeservedly, for it is of marked musical beauty, romantic and impassioned, and abounding in passages that display both instruments at their best. It was given with spirit by the two players and was received with favor. The vocalist of the evening was Maurice de Vries of Detroit, who whose tone production proved to be of the throaty, hit-or-miss variety—a tone anywhere it happens to strike—and who was heard to best advantage in the "Dio Possente" from "Faust."

The announcement was made yesterday that the English production of the old morality play, "Everyman," which was brought to New York early in the season and has been given since that time in the principal cities of the east, will be presented here in Steinway hall for three weeks, commencing on Monday, Jan. 26. The company will be the same as appeared in New York. W. L. Hubbard.

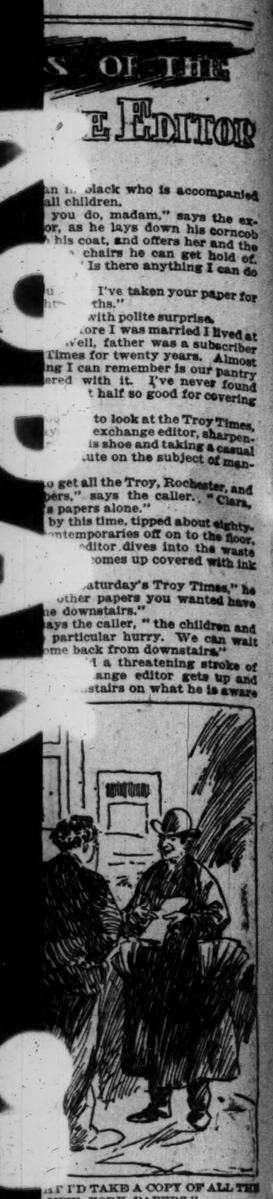
Barred the Gould Boys.

[From the New York Press.]

A self-appointed female director of society has been organizing a club of young college boys for a Columbia university mentor in whom she takes a motherly interest. These boys pay the mentor something like $3 a week each, and he hopes to get up a class of about thirty. In a list of sons of the rich which he submitted to his patron were the names of Jay and Kingdon Gould. He pounced upon them with a blue pencil, exclaiming: "O, if you are going to take every one that comes along the class will never amount to anything! To make a success of it you must be select. The Goulds are utterly impossible!" It is to laugh. There are two manlier boys than George Gould's sons! As for pedigree—it is mostly a fiction at best. It is a syllabub for weak minds to feed on.

Max Is Still Worrying.

Max Nordau is worried about militarism in the United States. Perhaps he has heard ed so much for evidences of degeneration that he finds them everywhere.—Sioux City Journal.



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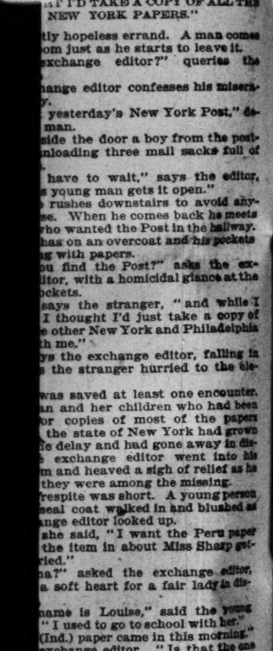

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JOHN MITCHELL HIS OWN LAWYER

Mine Leader Finds a Good Witness in Man Called by the Operators.

TALE OF TROUBLE DENIED

Sheriff of Scranton Admits There Was No General Reign of Lawlessness.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Sheriff Charles H. Schadt of Scranton, Lackawanna county, was the star witness before the anthracite coal strike commission today. He was cross-examined by President John Mitchell and admitted that there was not a general state of lawlessness in his county, but only in some localities. He admitted that deputy sheriffs were paid by the coal companies and that on one occasion troops had been sent to his county without his request.

The sheriff, in direct examination, said, among other things, that he issued a proclamation shortly after the strike was inaugurated, calling upon all persons in the county to keep the peace; that it was difficult to get men to act as deputy sheriffs; that in most cases where there was trouble it was usually over when he or his men arrived; that he attempted to keep the peace in all localities and that the disturbances became so numerous and serious that he had to call on the governor for troops. He had appealed to Mr. Mitchell, who he knew quite well, to assist in keeping the peace, and the miners' president promised to do so, and in several instances was of material help to the sheriff.

Cross-Examined by Mitchell.

To the surprise of most persons, Mr. Mitchell took up the cross-examination. It is not known whether he decided to do it because his principal attorney, C. S. Darrow of Chicago, had not arrived from the west or whether it was because Mr. Mitchell was personally well acquainted with the sheriff. It was the first time that Mr. Mitchell had attempted cross-examination to any extent.

To answer to questions of the mineworker's leader, the Lackawanna county sheriff said he had employed about forty or fifty deputy sheriffs, and admitted that they were paid by the coal companies.

Led by Mr. Mitchell, he said he could not say that a general state of lawlessness existed in the county, but in answer to another query said there was a reign of terror in existence in some localities. Among other things, he said that as a rule crowds dispersed when he ordered them so to do, and that striking mineworkers whom he knew obeyed his orders the same as other persons. He also admitted that the second contingent of troops sent into his county was ordered there without his request.

Chairman Gray Is Surprised.

This appeared to satisfy President Mitchell, and Gen. Wilson took the witness in hand and asked him why the county did not pay the deputy sheriffs. The sheriff replied that the companies had made the request for protection, and counsel for the witness explained that it was the law in Pennsylvania that the company asking for protection was compelled to pay for it.

This explanation surprised Chairman Gray, who, as he straightened himself up in his chair, said:

"I am not familiar with such an un-American law. When the county or the state relinquishes the duty of maintaining and protecting life and property and keeping the peace then they are open to criticism."

Some Nonunion Witnesses.

Lyman Croop of Plymouth, near Wilkesbarre, a 69 year old mineworker, told of having been beaten on several occasions while on his way to work and of having complained to Justice of the Peace Philip Walters of Plymouth for protection, but without success. The "squire," he said, would do nothing for him, and he could not tell why.

Counsel for the miners, in cross examination, tried to show that the justice of the peace could not act because the witness did not give him sufficient evidence. Chairman Gray did not place much weight on this, and said: "The justice of the peace deserves all the advertising he got here, pilloried as a justice of the peace who failed to do his duty."

While the entire day was taken up in hearing the stories told of intimidation, boycotting, and personal violence, the commission learned nothing new. The evidence being mostly cumulative. Twenty-one men recited the oft told tales of persecution they and others underwent during the late coal strike because they chose to work rather than join the strikers.

OFFERS TRAINMEN 10 PER CENT

Northern Pacific Willing to Give Employes One-Half of the Increased Pay Demanded.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 6.—The Northern Pacific today offered an advance of 10 per cent, an answer to the demands of its trainmen for an increase in wages. The men asked 20 per cent increase.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 6.—The grievance committees of the Order of Railway Conductors and Order of Railway Trainmen today formally presented to General Manager Mudge of the Santa Fé a demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The road has not yet taken action on the matter.

RUNAWAY GIRL CAUGHT WITH MAN ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION.

Romance Begun in Syria Ends in Canada with Arrest of Fourteen Year Old Nellie Asfoor and Solomon Skoff.

A romance which is said to have begun at Mount Lebanon, Syria, when Nellie Asfoor of 85 West Polk street was a child, culminated yesterday in her arrest in Ontario, Canada, in company with Solomon Skoff, with whom she is said to have left her home Dec. 29 last. Skoff is said to have first seen the child, when she accompanied her mother to his wedding in Syria years ago.

When Skoff came to this country last July he was welcomed as a former friend to the Asfoor home. His admiration for the girl grew with his association with her, until she finally told her mother that Skoff wanted her to marry him. Mrs. Asfoor ordered him from the house.

On the evening of Dec. 28 Nellie, who, although only 14 years old, is a peddler, returned home without her basket. She told her mother that the Austin police had confiscated her basket, telling her to return with $5 for a license fee and recover her property.

On the following morning the girl was given the money and went away. She did not return and the mother learned that Skoff also had disappeared. Mrs. Asfoor secured a warrant from Justice Prindiville, charging Skoff with abduction, and extradition papers are now being prepared to bring him back to Chicago.

SMALL BOY "PAINTS" THE TOWN

Starts Out with $23 of His Parents' Money and Soon Reduces His Capital by Half.

Inspired by a desire to see "all the shows in Chicago" as well as to "do the town" generally, 10 year old Jacob Sitwiewski, 602 Van Horn street, left home early yesterday morning with $23 of his parents' money. In the afternoon the police found him in a downtown museum drinking a big glass of pink lemonade. The boy's pockets were bulging with purchases he had made, and he had only $11.60 of the $23 left. He was turned over to his parents.

OWN HUSBANDS THE BEST.

SOCIAL ECONOMICS CLUB WOMEN COMPARE AND DECIDE.

After Hearing About the Men of China, Turkey, Japan, and Other Nations They Find Americans Make Life Most Pleasant for Their Wives—Condition of Women in United States Declared to Be Better than Anywhere Else.

The American husband was made to look like a saint by comparison with the men of other nations during a discussion of the marriage customs of the orient at the Social Economics club yesterday.

After listening for hours to a discussion of the customs of the orientals, the married members of the club became reconciled to their "condition of servitude," and made vows that hereafter their husbands shall never have cause to complain of lack of devotion.

They were told by Gin Wai Chan that the wives of China were compelled to obey their mothers-in-law, and they shuddered at the thought. They were told by the Rev. Charles R. Ashdown, a former missionary to Turkey, that when a Turk desired to dispense with his wife he had only to tell her to put on her veil, take her dowry, and go, and they gasped at the idea. They were informed by Mrs. Caroline P. Wallace that the East Indian woman is bound in marriage when she is 12 days old, that her husband is her divinity, that she must serve him like a slave, and they trembled with indignation at the thought.

Japan the Limit.

When they were told by Dr. Sara Craig Buckley that the Japanese husband could divorce his wife if she disobeyed her mother-in-law, was jealous, or talked too much or disrespectfully, they secretly and openly vowed they would henceforth be content.

But all these terrible things failed to excite the consternation that was caused by the Rev. Mr. Ashdown when he said that the Turkish baths were to Turkish women what the Social Economics club is to Chicago women. This was a last straw.

"They do not have Social Economics clubs in Turkey," said Mr. Ashdown, "but they have Turkish baths. The Turkish bath is the Turkish woman's club. There they sit around with their sisters, smoke their cigarets, use their perfumes, and compare their husbands and daughters just as you do in your clubs."

Big Attendance at the Meeting.

The meeting was one of the largest in the club's history. It was opened by Mrs. Corinne Brown with the declaration that "wives are economic dependents." "If husbands could only get over the idea that they own somebody," said Mrs. Brown, "marriage would result in greater happiness. The feeling of ownership is the cause of all discontent."

Dr. Frances Dickinson announced that local customs were not the topics for discussion and introduced Gin Wai Chan, a local Chinese. He undertook to convince the clubwomen that their lot was not to be deplored. He began by explaining that the Chinese women bandage their feet "because," he said, "the smaller their feet the more likely they are to win good husbands." Mrs. Brown demanded the reason for the foot binding when it is recognized to be so injurious.

Mr. Gin made a laconic reply. "Why do you make your waists small?" he asked; "why do you wear 'straight fronts' when you know they hurt you?"

Turks a Superior Race.

"We can give the Chinese blame for doing things which we consider sinful and calling them by their right names," said Mr. Ashdown. "We do the same things in America and say nothing."

Speaking of the Turks, he said: "The Turks are a superior race. Their license is a poetical license. They do not commit the sin of having harems because it is a sin, but because their natures are poetic. The Turkish woman lives under better conditions than any in the orient. Divorce is easier in Turkey than in North Dakota. It is a proposition of 'pack your trunk and go' in Turkey."

Mrs. Caroline P. Wallace declared: "The East Indian wife is a child. She is bound in marriage when she is only 12 days old. Her husband may claim his wife at any age he sees fit. At the ages of 6, 8, and 9 many of these little girls are wives of men 30 and 40 years old. They are their slaves. They have absolutely no rights."

D. A. R. CONTINENTAL HALL FUND

Mrs. Fairbanks Reports to Managers Washington Site Has Been Paid For, with $61,000 Left in Treasury.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—At the meeting of the national board of managers of the Daughters of the American Revolution today the president, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, expressed gratification over the liberal donations which have been made to the continental hall fund. She said that the proposed site for the hall in this city has been entirely paid for and that the treasury of the order contained $61,000 towards the amount needed for the erection of the building.

SIXTY-ONE TEACHERS PASS.

Supt. Cooley Will Send In List of Those Who Succeeded at Recent Promotional Examination.

Supt. Cooley will send to the board of education at its meeting this evening the names of the sixty-one teachers in the elementary schools who passed the promotional examination held on Dec. 20. The names are:

Mabel Abbott,	Lillian H. Wright,
Nettie C. Anderson,	Anna Lacy,
Virginia Bardwell,	Jetta Lancaster,
Charles L. Blodgett,	Mary L. Lincoln,
Susan Bonfield,	Mary McMahon,
Augusta Bultmann,	Catherine A. MacMillan,
Horace L. Clark,	Jessie A. MacMillan,
Claus H. Claussen,	Helen C. Maine,
Katherine M. Cullen,	Frank Mayo,
Mary H. Damler,	Mayme W. Miller,
John H. Davies,	Caroline R. Mills,
Cora L. Davis,	Zaidee E. Mitchell,
Harriet B. Davis,	Ada M. Moore,
Helen B. Eastman,	Julia L. Morris,
Josephine Elliott,	Albert C. Mueller,
Alice E. Fox,	Marilla Z. Parker,
Nellie Fincham,	Esther R. Perry,
Kate M. Flanagan,	Emma Peterson,
Lenore Franklin,	Sophia E. Pritchard,
Elsie J. French,	Maria E. Ramey,
Sue Gallaher,	Ellen H. Robinson,
Frank K. Gorty,	Grace Sargent,
Celia M. Gilmore,	Caroline Schreiner,
Sarah McGill Hennen,	Edith M. Smalley,
Matt J. Hevenor,	Harriet R. Smither,
May F. Hobart,	Louise K. Stone,
Helen M. Holmes,	Annie K. Sullivan,
Frances Huntington,	Kathleen A. Sullivan,
Effie J. Kilbourne,	May E. Wallace,
Leona E. Koeline,	J. Norton Wolfe.

Supt. Cooley will also recommend the appointment of the following teachers:

Kindergartens—Victoria C. Cleveland.
Commercial High school—Jane C. Edwards.
Elementary German—Dorothea N. Anderson.

INTEREST IN QUINCY LECTURE.

Former Mayor of Boston Will Speak on "Municipal Government" at Auditorium Friday Night.

Great interest is being taken in the forthcoming lecture by Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, who will speak on "Municipal Government" at the Auditorium next Friday night under the auspices of the Municipal Lecture association. Mr. Quincy will be the second speaker to appear for the association in its course of lectures, the first lecture having been given by President Butler of Columbia university. No charge is made for admission to the theater, a few seats being reserved for the subscribers to the course. The association has arranged for future lectures by Dr. Lyman Abbott, Charles Francis Adams, Dr. Albert Shaw, and Jacob Riis.

Florida.

Through passenger service, taking effect Jan. 5, 1903. Pennsylvania Short Lines, from Chicago to Jacksonville and St. Augustine without change of cars. Leave Chicago at 8:40 p. m., arrive cities named the second morning. Dining car service. Pennsylvania ticket office, 248 South Clark street. For particulars address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

$1.35 Satin Striped Crepes..... } At 68c
$2.00 Satin Imperitrice, five shades.....
$1.75 Colored Peau de Soie, broken lot..
$1.50 Fancy Novelty Silks—extra special
$1.50 White Mirrored Louisine.....
$1.50 White Satin Striped Taffetas.....
$1.25 Black and White Striped Silk.....

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

109 to 115 State-st. and Annex 109 Wabash-av.

$2.00 Fancy Novelty Silks..... } At 98c
$1.75 Colored Brocades.....
$3.00 Novelties, in odd lengths,.....
$1.50 Scotch Plaids, new combinations..
$1.50 24-in. wide Colored Peau de Reine.
$5.00 44-inch very fine Crepe Meteor, $3.48.
$2.50 Crepe Armure Brilliant, $1.48.

Now in Progress, the Greatest of All Our

Annual Clearance Sales!

OF all the great clearance sales which have made Stevens' known far and wide this is the most extraordinary for values, assortments, and choiceness of the merchandise offered. Never in Chicago's history have such throngs of buyers attended a sale. The values are simply wonderful and the buying contagious. *And most important of all is the satisfaction that goes with every purchase.*

Every piece of merchandise is just as represented and placarded with former price as well as the reduced price.

Special Offering of Coats.

As one of this week's special features of this sale we have arranged a great offering of coats—women's, misses' and children's sizes—every known correct shape. We have rearranged the lots, making further reductions, determined that as the lots grow smaller the prices become lower. Five special lots at—

$5.00, $7.50, $10, $12.50 and $15.

Each of the above prices gives you the opportunity of selecting from the cleverest styles and the best values ever offered at such low prices.

Coats at from $18.50 to $50.

Many choice lots at from $18.50 to $50, all greatly reduced in price, to less than the actual cost to produce. The display window gives you but a mere suggestion of the extraordinary coat bargains.

Dress and Walking Suits.

Buy them at this sale at much less than cost prices. No reserve—everything to be closed out.

$5.00 for suits worth up to $15.00 | **$7.75** for suits worth up to $18.50 | **$9.75** for suits worth up to $20.00
$12.25 for suits worth up to $25.00 | **$14.75** for suits worth up to $35.00

In every department similar reductions are offered. $1.00 for Corsets worth from $3.00 to $5.00—65c black taffeta Silks for 38c—$1.50 fancy novelty Silks at 68c—$2.00 for Corsets worth from $4.50 to $9.00—$3.00 Paris novelty Silks at $1.78—Women's $1.25 Hosiery for 95c—75c Hosiery for 25c—$4.00 union suits for $2.45—$400.00 Moire Astrakhan 52-inch Coat, chinchilla trimmed, for $225.00—$275.00 Persian Fur Coat for $140.00—$42.50 French Seal Capes for $27.50—$10.00 French Marten Collarettes for $5.00—15c Laces for 5c—25c silk Laces for 9c—$15.00 spangled jet Robes for $7.95—$15.00 Feather Boas for $10.95—10c satin taffeta Ribbon for 5c.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

RECEPTION OPENS MESDAG EXHIBIT AT ART INSTITUTE.

Young People's Club of Church of the Atonement Will Present a Comedy Saturday Evening at the Parish House—South Side at Homes the Principal Events of Yesterday—Julia Lathrop to Address St. Luke's Hospital Alumni Association.

A reception yesterday afternoon opened the exhibition of the Mesdag marine paintings at the Art institute. There was some delay in getting the pictures hung in time, as they were still at the custom house at 11 o'clock in the morning. They are placed in one of the south wing galleries, where President French of the Art institute received the guests with Mrs. Charles P. Gruppe and Mrs. H. Sue Artz, who have charge of the exhibition. Both ladies are wives of Dutch painters and are managing the exhibitions in America. The pictures represent all the different phases of the life of the fisher folk at Scheveningen, near The Hague.

They were brought to Chicago from St. Louis. They wil remain at the Art institute ten days, and then will be taken to the Carnegie institute at Pittsburg, and later to the Metropolitan museum in New York.

The Young People's club of the Church of the Atonement, Edgewater, will present a comedy, "What's Next," on Saturday evening at the parish house, Ardmore and Kenmore avenues. Those who will take part are Mrs. Lorraine Decker Campbell, Miss Margaret Bright, Miss Maude Hitchcock, Miss Daisy Alice Francis, Harold Dewar, Pearce C. Beach, E. S. Rastall, Philip V. Bright, Rupert E. I. Smith.

The south side at homes were mainly the social affairs of yesterday. Some of those who received were Mrs. Caton, Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mrs. H. R. McCullough and Miss McCullough of 2636 Prairie avenue, Mrs. W. H. McDoel and Miss Neff of the Metropole, and Mrs. C. A. Plamondon and Miss Plamondon of the Chicago Beach hotel. On the north side Mrs. George Hixon of 32 Banks street received.

Mrs. Theodore Emery and Mrs. Augustus H. Downs of 2838 Indiana avenue held the first of two at homes yesterday for their guest, Mrs. Lyman Blair Jr. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Malcolm C. Mitchell, Mrs. Chauncey Keep, Mrs. William A. Magie, Mrs. Frank May, Mrs. James Watson, and Miss Chapin. The second at home will be held next Thursday.

Mrs. Charles Fuller and Mrs. John T. Boddie will give a luncheon on Monday, Jan. 12, for Miss Gleason of New York. There will be 100 guests. Miss Anderson of Carlinville, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. Boddie.

Miss McNulty of 1935 Sheridan road will give a luncheon today for Miss Speer of Atlanta, Ga., who is the guest of Miss Law of 1946 Belmont avenue. This evening Miss Law will give a Dutch supper for thirty-five guests.

Miss Julia Lathrop will speak before St. Luke's Hospital Alumni association at Hull house on the evening of Jan. 19. "Village Care of the Insane," illustrated with stereopticon views, will be the subject. Supper will be served in the coffee house. Miss Fulmer and Miss Witsie are the committee on arrangements.

The annual banquet of the Dartmouth Alumni association of Chicago Friday evening at the University club will be preceded by a reception from 6:30 till 7 o'clock. Dr. Tucker, president of the college, will be present.

Dr. and Mrs. Fenton B. Turck of 363 Dearborn avenue gave a dinner last evening for Sig. and Signora Mascagni. The other guests were Count and Countess Rozwadowski, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Selfridge, Mrs. Fernando Jones, and Mr. Graham Jones.

Mrs. Edwin L. Brand announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Ella Belle Brand, to Mr. Walter Charles Atwell on Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mathews of 428 Howard avenue, Austin, are in Florida.

Mrs. E. R. Wilson and Mrs. L. C. Tallmadge of Evanston will sail this month for the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Sells of New York is the guest of Mrs. Francis W. Walker of 5222 Lexington avenue.

Mrs. Marshall of Appleton, Wis., is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. I. Samuels of 350 Oakwood boulevard.

Preliminary arrangements have been made to bring the Princeton Triangle club west for a performance at Chicago during the Easter vacation. A musical comedy will be produced, both the score and the words being by undergraduates.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kaufmann, 104 Evergreen avenue, will be at home to their friends on Sunday from 3 to 6 and 8 to 10 p. m. Sunday is the first anniversary of their wedding.

Will Address Nobscussett Club.

George A. King, who will respond to the sentiment "Emerson and Concord" at the Nobscussett club banquet on Friday evening at the Auditorium, long has been a resident of Concord, Mass. Twenty-seven years ago he served on the board of trustees of the Concord public library, with Ralph Waldo Emerson as chairman. Upon the death of Mr. Emerson Mr. King succeeded his as chairman and still retains this office.

Falls Down Elevator Shaft.

Albert Miller, 30 years old, 825 Oakdale avenue, lies at the Alexian Brothers' hospital suffering from severe injuries, sustained by falling down an elevator shaft at the Deering harvester works. He was employed on the third floor and none of the other employés was near him when he fell.

Judson-Alton: Personally conducted low rate excursions to California, through Colorado. Address 849 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, for itinerary.

Something New in Photography.

Without a dark room, negatives may be developed and fixed, and a Velox print made in 15 minutes.

Demonstrations today from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. in our Photographic Section . . . Second Floor Annex.

Marshall Field & Co.

NOTICE

During January and February this store will close at 5:30 p.m.

REVELL & CO.,
Cor. Wabash Av. and Adams St.

HUMBLED BY HIS WAITRESSES.

Restaurant Proprietor Apologizes for Harsh Names He May or May Not Have Used.

Vindication was granted ten striking waitresses in Charles Weeghman's restaurant yesterday when Justice Hall ordered Weeghman to apologize for the harsh names he applied to the girls when they struck. Weeghman had been arrested on ten charges of disorderly conduct.

Mary Peters, one of the girls, said the reason she struck was that she could not endure the persistent espionage of Weeghman.

"When I was eating my own lunch he would 'rubber' to see what I had on my plate," she testified. "I could not stand such treatment."

"After you had struck you were rather noisy, weren't you?" asked Weeghman's attorney.

"Well, it wasn't any Sunday school," admitted Miss Peters.

Marie Miley told much the same story after Justice Hall had required her to discard a quantity of gum she was chewing, and then Weeghman, with tears in his eyes, took the stand. He professed to be unable to recall what he had said to the girls, but was willing to apologize on general principles.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

19th Annual Inventory Sale of

Shayne's High-Class Furs

The wonderful attractiveness of our Inventory Sale of everything desirable in *Manufactured Furs* demands your inspection and patronage. The best quality, best style, and best workmanship. Prices have been made which will surely reduce stock prior to January 30th. The opportunity is yours.

SHAYNE FURS — HIGHEST AWARDS WORLDS FAIR 1893

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
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187-189 STATE STREET
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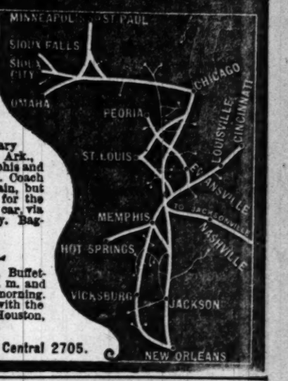
KNOX HATS — HIGHEST AWARDS WORLDS FAIR 1893

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

To NEW ORLEANS, CUBA, CALIFORNIA VIA SOUTHERN ROUTE, HOT SPRINGS, ARK., MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.



NEW ORLEANS LIMITED
Exclusively a Pullman Train

From Chicago with Dining and Buffet-Library Cars, and Sleeping Cars for Hot Springs, Ark., Nashville, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Fla., Memphis and New Orleans. Leaves Chicago daily at 7.00 p.m. Coach passengers will not be carried on this train, but on train leaving Chicago at 3.35 p. m. daily for the above points, on which California excursion car, via New Orleans, will be carried every Wednesday. Baggage carried on both trains.

NEW ORLEANS SPECIAL

Fast day train, with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car, leaves Chicago daily at 10.00 a. m. and arrives at New Orleans at 10.55 the next morning. Dining Cars serving all meals. Connects with the *Sunset Limited* of the Southern Pacific for Houston, San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

City Ticket Office, 99 Adams Street. Phone Central 2705.

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INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLE
Is Guaranteed Against Breaking for Three Months.
For Sale at the Appliance Salesrooms of the Gas Co.
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OPEN EVENINGS.

BEST OBTAINABLE
FURS
BEST STYLES,
Alaska Sealskins, Persian Lambs, Russian Sables, Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla and Martens.
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Reliable Furriers.
Catalog Free. 187-189 State-st.

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is made prosperous by advertising in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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DELICATE DISHES for the AILING

FURS Superb Jackets

EVERYTHING IN FURS.
REMODELING AND REPAIRS.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
Send for Catalog. 156 State-st.

NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD IN THE TRIBUNE.

WHEAT A SHADE FIRMER.

MODERATE ALL RAIL SHIPPING DEMAND A HELPFUL FACTOR.

Disposition of Seaboard to Take Wheat from Here and Liberal Decrease Reported in World's Available Stocks Incline Shorts to Cover—Corn Strong Enough to Aid Other Grains on Liberal Shipping Sales—January Up Sharply—Other Markets

Wheat showed more strength than for several days yesterday, the May delivery keeping above 75c even when weakest, but the appreciation in value was small, the range only ⅜c, with the closing quotation the top for the day, 75⅝-½c, and a net gain of ⅛c. Some help was borrowed from a strong corn market. Prominent shorts covered freely on the evidence of a better tone to the cash situation, sales here of 125,000 bu, including some No. 1 northern to go all rail to the seaboard for export at a shade better than 2c under May. Nearly as much more sold within a few days, but not reported, was ordered out of store for shipment. Shippers who did not share in the business, however, were skeptical as to the possibility of getting much better than January price in store for the No. 1 northern. There were also sales of 160,000 bu by a Chicago house to go by way of the gulf, and the seaboard put the total export business at 280,000 bu. Clearances were 213,669 bu.

Something of the late firmness was due to the Bradstreet report of a decrease of 3,440,000 bu in world's stocks, compared with a decrease of 1,536,000 bu the corresponding week last year. The market might have done still better but for heavy selling by some of the St. Louis houses, Bennett, Spencer, Milmine-Bodman, and Canby, though opinion was divided whether it was for St. Louis account or for Patten.

The Argentine news was as bearish as it has been—harvest there reported progressing favorably, and the weather in the country was not unfavorable. Receipts were comparatively heavy, 378 cars at Minneapolis and Duluth, 52 more than last year, and 640,687 bu at primary points, compared with 438,622 bu last year. Local receipts were 52 cars. There were 21 cars contract out of private houses and 20,500 shipped from state. Minneapolis stocks increased 375,000 bu so far this week. There were claims of a better flour demand there and at St. Louis. Local contract stocks increased 60,000 bu for the week, to 4,213,000 bu. A year ago they were 4,980,000 bu. Total stocks in all positions were reported at 11,510,000 bu, an increase of 22,000 bu.

Liverpool futures were ¼d higher. Paris, which advanced 2c Monday on small receipts there, lost ¼c of that advance.

Corn a Strong Market.

A better shipping demand for corn from the east, a little less difficulty in getting cars for eastern business, together with the poor grading of arrivals here helped make a strong corn market, though the greatest help was the uneasiness of January shorts over the rumor that the contract stock here is all owned by the January longs. Their buying caused an advance of 1⅛@c to 47c, and the close, after temporary dips, was at the top. The January strength was undoubtedly a help to the May, but its gain was the modest one of ⅛c to 43½-⅝c. Deferred deliveries gained ¼c. The eastern demand was general, seaboard stocks being low. Cash prices were firm to ½c higher and shipping sales probably aggregated 350,000 bu. The seaboard reported 280,000 bu taken for export. St. Louis claimed a good cash demand "from every direction" and Texas was reported to be drawing heavily on Kansas stocks. Of 588 cars here only one graded contract, the output from private houses about 35,000 bu. The estimate for today is 270 cars. Local contract stocks increased 268,000 bu to 1,849,000 bu, and total stocks are 3,073,000 bu, a gain of 482,000 bu. Primary receipts were 864,895 bu to 551,707 bu last year. Clearances were 329,877 bu. Available stocks decreased 695,000 bu, compared with an increase of 601,000 bu last year. Liverpool futures were ⅝-⅝d higher. Armour was a buyer of May and there were symptoms of Patten buying. Pringle, Harris-Gates, and Barrell sold. Fyffe Bros., Weare, and McReynolds took January, the selling by Richardson and scattered holders.

There was a quiet market in oats, but a firm one, the range barely ⅛c, the close for May at the top, 34⅛c, and a shade better for the day. Cash oats were even stronger than futures, firm to ½c higher, and there was a fair shipping demand with sales of 150,000 bu. Stocks of standard continue to decrease, 734,000 bu now in store, or 116,00 bu less than the week before. Total stocks are 2,850,000 bu, a decrease of 116,000 bu. Out of 306 cars inspected in 6 were standard. For today 155 cars are estimated. Stocks east of the Rockies increased 89,000 bu. Clearances were 9,481 bu. There was selling of May by Kidston and Sterling, possibly for one of the leading longs. Shippers were good buyers.

Provisions Are Up.

Conditions in provisions were fairly active, closing prices showing gains of 5@10c in lard and ribs. The January pork delivery closed unchanged, while May was 7½c up. Logan-Bryan, Ware, Leland, and other commission houses prominent on the selling side of both pork and lard Monday were buyers yesterday. The selling, outside of some done by Schwabacker, was scattered. Liverpool prices were from 6d@1s lower on the list. Hog receipts were 31,000, with 43,000 estimated today. Western packing points had 78,800, against 100,300 a week ago and 125,200 last year. Shipments of cured meats were 1,903,900 lbs, as against 2,362,760 lbs a year ago, and of lard 1,445,700 lbs, as compared with 450,100 lbs a year ago.

Rye was dull and easier at ¼c decline for May, which sold at 50¾c. Receipts were 18 cars. Trade was in extremely light volume.

Barley continued strong and in some cases 1c higher. Receipts were 64 cars. Screenings ranged from 30@42c, feed grades 38@43c, low grade malting 42@45c; common to good malting 46@53c, and choice 54@56c.

Timothy seed was strong at unchanged prices, country lots ranging $2.50@3.85.

Flaxseed was steady but dull; No. 1 Northwestern $1.21 and southwestern $1.14. Rejected ranged from $1.05@1.09. May was held at $1.23, with $1.21 bid. Receipts were 3 cars here, 32 at Minneapolis, and 79 at Duluth.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Closed Jan. 5.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 7, 1902.
Jan....	71⅝	71¾	71¼	71⅝	73¼
May...	75¼-⅜	75⅝-¼	75-¼	75¾-½	83⅛
July...	72⅝-¾	73¼	72¼-⅝	72⅝-¾	82⅛

CORN.

Jan....	45¾	47	45⅜	47	64
May...	43¼-⅜	43⅝	43¼	43½-⅝	67⅛
July...	42½	42⅝	42⅜-½	42⅝	66⅛
Sept...	42⅝	43⅛	42⅞	42⅝	66⅝

OATS.

Jan....	32¼	32⅛	32¼	32⅝	45¾
May...	34-¼	34½	34⅛	34⅝	40⅞
July...	31⅞	31⅝-½	31⅜	31⅝	40⅝

MESS PORK.

Jan....	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.20	16.80
May...	18.95	16.12½	15.97½	16.02½	17.22½

LARD.

Jan....	9.80	9.85	9.80	9.82½	9.82½
May...	9.30	9.45	9.37½	9.42½	9.52½
July...	9.15	9.25	9.20	9.25	10.00

SHORT RIBS.

Jan....	8.35	8.47½	8.40	8.47½	8.45
May...	8.57½	8.67½	8.62½	8.67½	8.77½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better	Standard.	No. 3.	Low. grade.	Total.
Winter wheat	14	...	17	...	31
Spring wheat	1	...	...	16	24
Corn	...	...	353	224	588
Oats	4	6	70	226	306
Rye	1	...	8	3	18
Barley	...	...	5	59	64
Totals....	14	6	457	555	1,032

Inspected out—Wheat, 8,100 bu No. 2 red winter, 5,400 bu No. 4 red winter, 20,500 bu No. 1 northern spring. Corn, 3,100 bu No. 2 white, 5,000 bu No. 3, 100 bu No. 4. Oats, 12,000 bu standard. Loaded from unlicensed elevators—Wheat, winter, 2 cars No. 2 red, 3 cars No. 3 red, 4 cars No. 4 red; spring, 20 cars No. 1 northern. Corn, 2 cars No. 2 yellow, 151 cars No. 3 yellow, 17 cars No. 3 white, 32,700 bu No. 2, 62 cars No. 3, 6 cars No. 4. Oats, 1 car No. 3 white, 17 cars No. 4 white.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Dull. Winter patents, $3.40@3.50; straights, southern and Michigan, $3.10@3.25; Wisconsin, $3.10@3.20; spring special brands, $4.20; hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; white rye, brls, $2.70@2.80; dark, brls, $2.60@2.70.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 hard, 67c; No. 4 hard, 60c. On track: No. 4 hard, 60c. Free on board: No. 4 red, 60@69c; No. 3 red, 63@75c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 4 hard, 58@65c; No. 3 hard, 68@69½c. Billed through: No grade red, part car at river, 48c.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 northern, 100,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 spring, 25,000 bu on p. t. On track: No. 4, 60c. Free on board: No. 4, 67@70¼c; No. 3, fancy, 74½c; No. 2 northern, 75½c; No. 1 northern, 76c. Billed through: No. 4, 64½c.

CORN—Firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 46⅝c; No. 3, 47½c; $50,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 4 yellow, 42@42½c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 39c; No. 4, 39½@43c; No. 3, 41@46c; No. 3 yellow, 42⅝@43½c; No. 3 white, 41@46½c; cars, 48c. Billed through: No. 4, 38@42c; No. 3, 39½@42c; No. 3 yellow, 41@42⅝c; No. 3 white, 39⅝@40⅝c.

OATS—Firm and ¼c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white, 32c; white clipped, 135,000 bu. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 31@31½c; No. 4, 30@31⅛c; No. 4 white, 30½@32⅝c; No. 3, 31⅛@32¼c; No. 3 white, 32½@34c; No. 2, 32@32¼c; standard, 33⅛@34c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 30@32¼c; No. 2, 32c. At the river: No grade, 28½@29½c; No. 4, 30½c; No. 4 white, 29½@31½c; No. 3 white, 30½@31¼c; standard, 32c.

RYE—Quiet. Sales free on board: No. 3, 49c. Billed through: No. 3, part car at river, 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Cash lots mess pork, regular, $17.50; old, $17.25; lard, $9.82½; ribs, $8.45@8.60.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The principal business of the directors yesterday was the adoption of a set of resolutions complimentary to retiring President William S. Warren, which were introduced by Director N. B. Slaughter and are as follows:

Whereas, Mr. William S. Warren has served the board of trade of the city of Chicago as its president for three successive terms with conspicuous ability; and,

Whereas, During that time he has by an unswerving integrity and fidelity upheld the highest ideals of mercantile conduct in the policy and legislation of the board; and,

Whereas, Under that policy so wisely and broadly inaugurated by himself the board has steadily advanced and prospered as a great commercial organization; and,

Whereas, In the discharge of his duties as presiding officer of the directory he has shown not only an uncompromising loyalty to his well considered convictions but an unvarying courtesy of manner and of speech, so that he has won at once the respect and affection of the board of directors,

Resolved, That the board of directors of the board of trade of the city of Chicago hereby extend to Mr. Warren their sincere thanks for his distinguished and unselfish services and express their high esteem for him as an officer and their admiration for him as a man and friend.

Resolved, That we extend to him our best wishes for his happiness and prosperity, and assure him that we shall always turn with pride to the record of his administration.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the directors' records and a copy presented to Mr. Warren.

Four new members were elected yesterday. W. T. Haarsteck, the St. Louis grain operator, has sold his membership and posted it for transfer.

Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 1,440,000 bu in wheat stocks east of the Rockies compared with an increase of 60,000 bu in the official visible supply shows a liberal movement from the interior to terminal points. Decreases of 720,000 bu in northwest country elevators and of 500,000 bu in Manitoba were reported.

Estimated arrivals for today are: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 270 cars; oats, 155 cars; hogs, 43,000.

IN FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 11¼d; No. 1 California, 6s 8d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 11¾d. Provisions—Beef—Extra mess quiet, 1.10s; bacon, Cumberland cut steady, 46s 6d; short ribs dull, 47s 6d; short clear backs quiet, 46s 6d.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 6.—Credit balances, $1.54; certificates, no sale. Shipments, 91,017 brls; average, 74,222 brls; runs, 25,420 brls; average, 60,027 brls.

MORTGAGES

It is difficult to determine the immense amount of benefit to be derived by investors through the plans of the First-Mortgage Bond and Trust Company, without an opportunity to illustrate it.

Every detail, including remittance, collection, taxes, etc., is faithfully looked after by the company in the interest of the investor without extra charge.

Keeps the investor thoroughly posted, too, concerning matters of interest to any investor.

This company deals in first mortgages only.

It's a safe investment, because a conservative valuation of preferred real estate, by a committee of our directors, is alone accepted as security.

We will allow you interest on partial payments.

Remember the name—"First Mortgage."

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$85,000,000 in the "SAVING" ACCOUNTS

of the Chicago banks belong to the "saving" depositors. They are prepared for any financial or business depression that may come in the future. Save while your are earning good wages. Open an account with $1.00 or more. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest paid on checking accounts.
3% on certificates of deposit.
3% on savings accounts.
Start a Savings Account.

FEDERAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $500,000.
T. P. Phillips, President.
Nathan G. Moore, Vice-Pres. and Counsel.
Charles S. Castle, Cashier.
T. J. Scheidenheim, Assistant Cashier.
Edwin L. Wagner, Assistant Cashier.
Irving J. Stuart, Secretary.
Board of Directors:
E. H. Gary, Chairman Norman B. Ream
Charles Deering Nathan G. Moore
W. J. Chalmers E. J. Buttington
T. P. Phillips O. W. Burrows
C. H. Shedd W. E. Phillips
A. B. Dusbaun J. N. Vance.
N. E. Cor. La Salle and Adams-sts.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
A Select Line of
First Gold Mortgages
On Chicago Improved Real Estate
In small and large amounts, suitable for conservative investors, netting 5½-5½%-6% interest per annum.
Particulars on application.
GREENEBAUM SONS,
BANKERS.
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST ON YOUR MONEY
will be allowed from January 1st if you deposit it on or before January 13th.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY BANK
LA SALLE AND ADAMS STS.

CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000.00
SURPLUS - - - - - $1,000,000.00

Report of Condition December 31, 1902

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans on security	$12,653,751.71	Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and stocks	6,629,388.00	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Due from banks	2,887,403.56	Undivided profits	478,685.32
Checks for clearings	379,238.17	Dividends unpaid	20,000.00
Cash on hand	3,508,878.96	Deposits	23,559,975.08
Total	$26,058,660.40	Total	$26,058,660.40

DIRECTORS
A. C. BARTLETT H. N. HIGINBOTHAM
J. HARLEY BRADLEY CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON
WILLIAM A. FULLER MARVIN HUGHITT
MARTIN A. RYERSON ALBERT A. SPRAGUE
BYRON L. SMITH, PRESIDENT

WE OWN AND OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE
$250,000
North Shore Electric Co.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
DATED OCTOBER 1, 1902. DUE OCTOBER 1, 1922. DENOMINATION $1,000.
(Redeemable at 105 and interest after October 1, 1912.)
Equitable Trust Company, Trustee, Chicago.
The North Shore Electric Company supplies electric light and power to the suburban residence district of Chicago, including
GLENCOE, RAVINIA, HIGHLAND PARK, HIGHWOOD, LAKE FOREST, AND WAUKEGAN, SERVING A POPULATION OF 20,000.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL INSULL LYMAN A. WALTON
W. A. FOX JOHN R. WALSH FRANK J. BAKER
L. A. FERGUSON CHARLES F. SPAULDING
Full particulars will be furnished upon application to
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.
INVESTMENT BONDS.
CHICAGO:
CINCINNATI 171 La Salle Street. NEW YORK

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$9,800,000.00
Interest Allowed on Deposits in Banking and Savings Departments
BONDS:
Government, State, County, City and Choice Railroad Bonds bought and sold.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE:
Letters of Credit, Drafts, Postal Remittances and Cable Transfers.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Transfer Agent and Registrar; makes investments and acts as agent in the collection and disbursement of incomes. Trust funds and trust investments are kept separate from the assets of the bank.

ILLINOIS TRUST SAFETY DEPOSIT CO.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company
OLDEST BANK IN CHICAGO
Pays 3% on Savings.
Savings deposits made during the first ten days of January draw interest from the first of the month.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUGUST BELMONT, Acting President. JOHN J. MITCHELL, Vice President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Vice President. THOMAS L. GREENE, Vice President.
Examinations of financial conditions, audits of accounts, appraisals of land, buildings and machinery. Certificates of values issued which are accepted by financiers in large or small underwritings. Appraisals in connection with audits enable the *showing of complete values.*
Queen Building, New York. New York Life Building, Chicago.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
261 La Salle-st., Chicago.
New York Office, 50 Broadway.
Direct Private Wires East.
MEMBERS VARIOUS EXCHANGES.

Name as Your Executor
this company with its solid permanent organization, having an existence which will go on year in and year out. Strong and capable as an individual Executor may be, Business Disaster, Disease and Death—one or all—will surely overtake him and perhaps at a time fatal to the fulfillment of your last will and testament. Call and let us consider this matter further with you.
CHICAGO TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
Under supervision of State Auditor and Courts.
Capital $5,000,000.
E. G. KEITH, President; A. R. MARRIOTT, Vice-Pres; WM. C. NIBLACK, 2d Vice-Pres. and Trust Officer; H. B. RILEY, Sec'y.
100 Washington St., Chicago.

After Burglars
HAVE BEEN THROUGH YOUR HOUSE IT WILL BE TOO LATE TO RENT A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX. BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY.
HENRY SIEGEL & CO. SAVINGS BANK,
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS, STATE AND VAN BUREN-STS.
MODERN FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS.
BOXES $2.50 PER YEAR AND UPWARD.
Construction and Equipment Perfect.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held, pursuant to a call therefor by said company's Board of Directors, at the company's office, 22 Fifth-av., in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1903, and at any time to which said meeting may adjourn, to act upon the questions of increasing the authorized capital stock of the company by an amount of common stock sufficient to make the aggregate capital stock of the company one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000.00) par value and of empowering the company's Board of Directors to issue its common stock (whether authorized at said meeting or previously) from time to time and in such amounts as said Board of Directors may determine, and for any purpose allowed by law; and to act also upon the questions of leasing the railroad franchises and property of the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad company, and of thereupon purchasing such railroad franchises and property beside all the other property of said Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company.
This notice is given by order of the Board of Directors of said Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and is signed by a majority of the members of said board and by the company's President and Secretary, and bears the company's seal.
Dated Nov. 11, A. D. 1902.
W. K. VANDERBILT,
MARSHALL FIELD,
JAMES STILLMAN,
F. W. VANDERBILT,
SAM'L F. BARGER,
ZENAS CRANE,
OLIVER AMES,
BYRON L. SMITH,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
H. McK. TWOMBLY,
CYRUS H. McCORMICK,
DAVID F. KIMBALL,
Members of the Board of Directors.
[Seal.] MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
E. E. OSBORN, Secretary.

LOANS Without Commission
On Choice Chicago real estate security at low rates. Quick action.
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

MEMBERS
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges
Chicago Board of Trade.
New York Cotton Exchange.
115-117 LA SALLE-ST.
STOCKS—BONDS GRAIN—PROVISIONS COTTON.
UNLISTED AND INACTIVE SECURITIES.

HARRIS, GATES & CO. BROKERS.
NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.
NO. 12 ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO.
NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
NO. 8 WEST 33D STREET, NEW YORK.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain, and Provisions.
MEMBERS { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. New York Produce Exchange New York Coffee Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. Chicago Stock Exchange.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Bartlett, Frazier & Co.,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
STOCKS, BONDS AND COTTON.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
CHICAGO - - - - MILWAUKEE
No. 7 New-st., New York.
PRIVATE WIRES.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.
Bankers and Brokers.
137 ADAMS STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
SECURITIES CARRIED ON MARGINS.

KNIGHT, STOCKS BONDS DONNELLEY &CO. GRAIN PROVISIONS
217 LA SALLE ST. (ROTUNDA, THE ROOKERY)
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
Bank Stocks and Unlisted Securities

ALFRED L. BAKER & CO.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN.
Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
209 LA SALLE-ST.

LOGAN & BRYAN
STOCKS, BONDS, PROVISIONS, GRAIN.
NO. 2 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO.
NO. 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE—36 WABASH-AV.
MEMBERS
Chicago Board of Trade. N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Chicago Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Coffee Exchange. N. O. Cotton Exchange.

Savings Bank Depositors
Your funds, $400 and up, can be safely invested in our bonds and mortgages netting
5½% and 6%.
Send for lists, or call and see us.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

WANTED TO LOAN
$100,000 at 4%
On Central Business Property—Money in Hand—Quick Action.
Smaller Amounts at Current Rates.
KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO.
110 DEARBORN-ST.

3%
On Savings at
American Trust
—AND—
Savings Bank
Deposits made during the first
10 DAYS
of January, draw interest from January 1st.
MONROE AND LA SALLE-STS.
N. E. CORNER, GROUND FLOOR

TASMANIA
COPPER MINING AND MILLING CO.
CAPITAL, 1,000,000 Shares. PAR VALUE, $1.00 Per Share
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Rich Mining Properties Developed and Managed by Successful Business Men

750,000 tons of ore in sight in one mine alone, and the company owns 400 acres of ground (equal to 37 claims), at Winfield, Chaffee County, Colorado, right in the midst of the Colorado gold belt. The mountain is literally perforated with ore. Assays show abundance of copper and silver, with gold in paying quantities.

WHAT WE HAVE.
This Company is incorporated where the mines are located, in Colorado, whose mining laws are the strictest in the Union.
We own 400 acres, equal to 37 claims, in the Colorado Gold belt.
All necessary buildings are erected.
Mines operated by cross-cut tunnels—no elevating nor pumping machinery required.
We own a timber tract.
We own our water right and have water at all seasons—no cost for pumping.
We own our mill site.
We own an up-to-date smeltar.
We own a first-class saw mill.
We have over 2,500 feet of tunneling already done and large bodies of ore exposed.
Our mines contain rich values in copper and silver besides paying values in gold.
We have 750,000 tons of ore in sight in one mine alone, and sufficient ore in this mine to keep a plant capable of reducing 1,000 tons a day running for many years.
We have no Preferred Stock, no Bonds, no Mortgages.
We have no debts.
We have no taxes to pay for a number of years owing to services rendered the county.

WHAT WE WANT.
We not only want, but absolutely need a concentrating plant. We need it for our own ores and we need it because a profitable concentrating business can be done for the many other mines in the vicinity.
The ore already mined could be sold as it is at a very good profit.
We could mine by hand in the good old fashioned and cheap way, but—
The total profits of a mine using antiquated methods under certain conditions is $108,000 per year, whereas—
The total yearly profits, under the same conditions, of a mine employing modern power drills, ropeways with automatic dumping buckets to convey the ore direct to an up-to-date concentrating plant, are $1,464,000, an increase of $1,356,000 in one mine alone, remember.
Are we to throw away this vast sum of money each year for lack of a few thousands of dollars for such badly needed improvements?
Every business man will very quickly answer "No," most emphatically.
Therefore, to raise the necessary money without unsafely diminishing our treasury reserve we now offer

100,000 Shares for Public Subscription at 75c Per Share

When these shares are disposed of we shall have all capital necessary and the price per share will go to par—$1.00.
ANY INVESTIGATION YOU DESIRE TO MAKE WILL BE HEARTILY WELCOMED
All who have visited the mines themselves declare we have been too modest in our statements and that we possess magnificent properties containing fabulous wealth.
Inquiries, correspondence and money may be sent to
CHICAGO SECURITY & TRUST CO. (Fiscal Agents)
159 LA SALLE STREET
Main Office: 603 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIBUNE BUILDING

Reservations of Space IN THE FIVE NEW FLOORS
FOR MAY 1ST ARE NOW BEING MADE.
A limited amount of choice space is available.
Plans, rates, etc., on application to
W. S. GOULD,
Manager of the Building
1210 Tribune Building.

The Investors' Audit Co.
733 The Rookery. Tel. H. 1767.
President, F. S. Peabody. Sec. and Treas., F. J. Howell. Manager. E. M. Mills.
Periodical Audits, Investigations, Systems of Bookkeeping, Systems of Costs.
It is no reflection on men or methods to have an outside concern go over your books. If everything is all right you will be glad to know it. If there is anything wrong you certainly should know it. We are frequently enabled to save money to clients by suggesting economical methods.

INVESTMENTS
We own and offer for sale some choice first mortgage bonds yielding five per cent interest, payable semi-annually; also Gold Mortgages secured on Chicago residence property in amounts of $500 to $5,000, which will net the buyer 5½ per cent. Send for list.
ROYAL TRUST COMPANY BANK.
Royal Insurance Bldg., 169 Jackson-blvd.

SMALL INVESTORS
As Well as Large Investors—
Can invest their savings in a preferred industrial stock to net 8 per cent. The Company has no competition and the control is held by men connected with the Standard Oil Co.
Write or call for full particulars.
W. J. HILANDS, Rookery Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN NEVADA.
An incorporated company of $300,000, having about 24,000 head of sheep, 550 head cattle, 60 horses and mules, land and range for double the number of sheep and 1,500 more cattle, desires to place $100,000 worth of its treasury stock, 100,000 shares at par of $1.00, to be used entirely in the purchase of said additional stock. Investors would have representation on board of directors and position for representative on the ground at reasonable salary. Proposition will stand closest investigation and the highest references can be given. Address T K 274, Tribune office.

THE TRIBUNE—ALWAYS RELIABLE.

NIA
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E, $1.00 Per Share
SABLE.
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Done, and the company
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WE WANT.
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payable semi-annually; also Gold
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in amounts of $500 to $5,000, which
the buyer 5½ per cent. Send for list.
AL TRUST COMPANY
BANK.
nsurance Bldg., 169 Jackson-blvd.
TMENT OPPORTUNITY
IN NEVADA.
porated company of $300,000, having
00 head of sheep, 550 head cattle, 60
mules, land and range for double the
sheep and 1,000 more cattle, 160,000
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ar of $1.00, to be used entirely in the
said additional stock. Investors would
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representative on the ground at reason-
Proposition will stand closest inves-
d the highest references can be given.
K 274, Tribune office.

BANK PROFITS ARE LARGE

ILLINOIS TRUST EARNS $1,460,000 OR 36 1-2 PER CENT.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Has a Record Year with Net Income of 23 Per Cent—Other State Institutions Make Good Showings—Annual Elections Held Yesterday—Railway Earnings —No Increase in Canadian Pacific Stock Is Expected.

Net profits of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank for 1902 were $1,460,000, or 36½ per cent on the capital stock of $4,000,000.

It transpires that the bank paid an extra dividend of 1 per cent in November, which, with the one in July, made 2 per cent extra for the year in addition to the regular 12 per cent dividends, or total disbursements to stockholders of 14 per cent. After these dividend payments there remained 22½ per cent, or $900,000, to be credited to reserve, undivided profits, and surplus. The bank's surplus on Dec. 22 was $5,000,000 and the undivided profits $865,796. For a moneymaker the Illinois Trust occupies a conspicuous position. The directors of the bank met yesterday and elected the following officers:

President—John J. Mitchell.

Vice presidents—William H. Mitchell, W. H. Reid, F. T. Haskell, James S. Gibbs.

Cashier—B. M. Chattell.

Assistant cashiers—J. I. Cooper, F. I. Cooper, E. S. Layman.

Secretary—William H. Henkle.

Assistant secretary—F. M. Sills.

Record Year for Merchants' Loan.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust company had a record year, the earnings being approximately 23 per cent on the capital stock of $2,000,000, or $460,000. The growth of the Merchants' has been in the last few years noteworthy, although it is the oldest bank in Chicago.

The annual election of the stockholders was held yesterday and the following directors elected: Marshall Field, Albert Keep, A. H. Burley, Elias T. Watkins, Enos M. Barton, E. D. Hulbert, Cyrus H. McCormick, Lambert Tree, Erskine M. Phelps, Moses J. Wentworth, E. H. Gary, Orson Smith. The directors elected the following officers:

President—Orson Smith.

Vice president—E. D. Hulbert.

Cashier—J. G. Orchard.

Assistant cashiers—F. M. Wilder, F. G. Nelson, P. C. Peterson.

Secretary of trust department—Leon L. Loehr.

Manager bond department—John E. Blunt Jr.

Western State Earns 10 Per Cent.

Net profits of the Western State bank for the year were approximately $50,000, or 10 per cent on the capital stock of $500,000. The showing of the bank is considered so satisfactory that dividends at the rate of 6 per cent will begin in the current quarter. The disbursement will probably be made quarterly. The matter will be finally determined at a meeting of the directors to be held tomorrow.

The bank's growth of deposits in the year 1902 was 65 per cent. At the close of business Dec. 31 deposits were approximately $2,000,000.

At the annual meeting yesterday some additions to the board of directors were made. The following new directors were elected: W. A. Gardner, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad; James W. Stevens, president of the Illinois Life Insurance company, and C. T. Moore of Charles A. Stevens & Bros. Old directors re-elected were R. J. Bennett, John Krans, H. W. Hoyt, A. E. Ziehme, John E. Kavanagh, W. A. Wieboldt, Charles L. Johnson. Retiring directors are George Van Zandt, George M. Ludlow, Theodore A. Shaw Jr. The old officers will probably be reelected at the meeting of the board tomorrow.

Pullman Loan and Savings.

At the close of business on Dec. 31, 1902, the Pullman Loan and Savings bank had deposits of $2,477,578. The annual meeting was held yesterday and the following officers and directors were elected:

President—Edward T. Bryant.

Cashier—David J. Harris.

Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Stephen F. Gale, Geis Vanderypde, Edward F. Bryant, Frank O. Lowden, George F. Brown, Theodore K. Long, H. Howard Rumbold, Edmund D. Hulbert.

Drexel State.

The officers of the Drexel State bank of Chicago were reelected at the annual meeting held yesterday. No change has been made in the board of directors, which follow: W. T. Fenton, A. W. Harris, W. A. Tilden, E. D. Stevens, L. M. Smith, Oscar F. Schmidt, H. W. Mahan. The officers are:

President—H. W. Mahan.

Vice president—Edward D. Stevens.

Cashier—B. M. Kelly.

Colonial Trust.

Stockholders of the Colonial Trust and Savings bank held their annual meeting yesterday. Directors and officers were elected as follows:

President—H. H. Rose.

Vice president and cashier—L. C. Rose.

Assistant cashier—A. S. Boos.

Directors—H. S. Black, J. G. Walker, Josiah Little, R. I. Stearns, G. A. Rose, Arthur W. Underwood, S. B. Thomas, L. C. Fuller, Howard F. Chappell, L. C. Rose, H. H. Rose.

Railway Earnings.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	1902.	Increase.
Fourth week December	$ 1,062,163	$ 33,294
Month December	3,480,496	315,175
From July 1	21,268,621	2,137,817

PEORIA AND EASTERN.

Fourth week December	88,518	12,439
Four weeks December	269,187	34,928

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Fourth week December	597,658	59,877
Four weeks December	1,700,778	85,934

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Fourth week December	189,715	*10,968
Month December	618,004	7,937
From July 1	5,843,764	*120,531

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, INCLUDING RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Reports for November—		
Gross	1,511,736	22,107
Operating expenses	981,238	41,911
Net	530,498	*19,804
Surplus	186,989	*48,329
From July 1—		
Gross	7,833,893	182,627
Operating expenses	4,631,992	*54,899
Net	3,201,901	107,523
Surplus	1,592,093	118,660

KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN.

Fourth week December	30,022	8,317
Month December	92,534	23,212
From July 1	510,756	*17,345

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN.

Fourth week December	94,308	18,660
Fiscal year	2,836,091	26,066

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Fourth week December	462,089	78,206
Month December	1,894,316	141,096
From July 1	7,538,963	*940,696

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO, INCLUDING CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

Fourth week December	901,894	181,589
From July 1	15,836,947	2,111,832

PERE MARQUETTE.

Fourth week December	270,720	31,627
From July 1	5,164,768	358,089

*Decrease.

Dividends Declared.

The American Car and Foundry company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common stock, an increase of ½ per cent over last payment. This places the stock on a 4 per cent basis. The usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock also has been declared.

The Greene Consolidated Copper company declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable on Feb. 2. Books close on Jan. 20 and reopen on Feb. 3.

The Daly-West Mining company declared the usual monthly dividend of 60 cents per share, payable on Jan. 15. Books close on Jan. 10 and reopen on Jan. 16.

New York Curb Market.

Following were closing quotations in the New York curb market:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11	11¼
Do pfd	50	50½
Compressed Air	1¼	2
Bay State Gas	3 3-16	1¼
Baking Powder pfd	101	104
Electric Boat	20	28
Do pfd	33	45
Manhattan Transit	5¼	5¾
Montreal and Boston	2½	2¾
Axle Elevator	43½	45
Do pfd	97½	98½
Standard Oil	748	750
Tennessee	53	54
Do pfd	85	90
Havana Cigar company	47½	48
Do pfd	64	65
Seaboard Air line	27¾	28
Do pfd	44½	44¾
St. Louis Transit	27	28
United railway pfd	80	91½
Electric Vehicle	4¼	5
Do pfd	9	10
Northern Securities	111¾	111¾
Con. Equipment	½	6

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange closed easy at the following figures:

SELLING.	
Checks, Paris	5 16⅝@1-32
Cables, London	487
Checks, London	486¾
Checks, Berlin	95 7-16

BUYING.	
60 days, London, bankers'	483¼
60 days, London, documentary	483¼
3 days, Hamburg	95
3 days, Antwerp	5 15/16
60 days, France	520
3 days, Holland	40 1-16
60 days, Holland	39 15-16

General Financial News.

It is reported the George A. Fuller company, which is controlled by the United States Realty company, has sent a staff of officials to London to open an office there and compete for business in the British metropolis.

The number of cars manufactured by the Pressed Steel Car company during December exceeded the output of any month since the company was formed. The average was 104 cars a day.

A director of the Chicago Title and Trust company says the annual statement to be issued the latter part of this month will show nearly 9 per cent earned on the stock.

United States Gypsum officials decline to forecast the showing of their annual statement to be submitted at the annual meeting Feb. 2. They intimate it will be satisfactory.

The Northern Securities company has extended the time during which it will purchase Great Northern stock at $180 per share, payable in stock of the former company at par, to the close of business on Jan. 24.

Net earnings of the American Car and Foundry company for the quarter ended Nov. 30 were $2,150,000.

The subtreasury has since last Friday lost $906,000 to the New York banks.

Bank Stock Prices.

Howard, Small, Sibley & Co. furnish the following quotations on Chicago bank stocks:

NATIONAL BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers' National	169	175
Chicago National	406	420
Commercial National	380	375
Continental National	265	270
Corn Exchange National	430	435
Drovers' Deposit National	150	175
First National	395	408
First National of Englewood	150	
Fort Dearborn National	140	150
National Bank of the Republic	160	170
National Bank of North America	140	160
National Live Stock Bank	260	276
Oakland National	150	165
STATE BANKS.		
American Trust and Saving bank	195	200
Central Trust company	124	126
Chicago City bank	160	170
Colonial Trust and Savings	175	
Federal Trust and Savings	140	146
Hibernian Banking association	230	
Illinois Trust and Savings	710	725
Merchants' Loan and Trust	395	405
Metropolitan Trust and Savings	107	112
Milwaukee Avenue State bank	110	120
Northern Trust company	500	510
Prairie State bank	140	150
Pullman Loan and Trust company	160	
Royal Trust company	160	190
State Bank of Chicago	250	265
Union Trust company	165	
Western State bank	125	130

Canadian Pacific.

People who have good information on Canadian Pacific do not credit the story of another stock increase in the immediate future. It is pointed out that the last installment of the $19,500,000 voted about a year ago has just been issued.

As to an increase in the dividend rates to 6 per cent, such a move is regarded as highly probable. Present earnings and the outlook for the future warrant such an increase.

Tennessee Coal Earnings.

Net earnings of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1902, amount to approximately $2,600,000 as compared with $1,724,000 in the preceding year.

It is estimated that after providing for fixed charges, preferred dividend, sinking fund, and depreciation, there will remain a sum equal to 6 per cent on the common stock, but it is not deemed probable this will be paid, but on the contrary be appropriated for betterments.

Chicago Stocks.

American Can preferred had another substantial advance in the local market yesterday. The price touched 51½, but on profit taking declined to 50¾. Various rumors have been started with reference to dividends, but they lack verification.

Swift & Co. was moderately active, the price hanging around 130. The present price is considered by insiders as a reasonably high one until there shall be further developments.

Sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	5,005	11¾	11¼	11¾
Do pfd	600	51½	49¾	50¾
American Shipbuilding	50	32	32	32
A. Booth pfd	10	108	108	108
Chi. City Railway	10	208	208	208
Chi. Pneumatic Tool	40	77	77	77
Diamond Match	7	137¼	137¼	137½
Lake St. Elevated	930	8¾	7¾	8¼
Met. Elevated	10	39½	39½	39½
Do pfd	130	93¾	89	89½
Nat. Biscuit	275	45¾	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	250	104¾	104¾	104¾
Northwestern Elevated	50	32	32	32
Quaker Oats pfd	6	92	92	92
South Side Elevated	50	108	108	108
Street's Stable Car	100	32	32	32
Swift & Co	352	130¾	130	130
United Boxboard	1,050	5¾	5¼	5¾
Do pfd	92	55¾	55½	55¾

BONDS.			
$30(d) Met L 4s	100¾	$3000 Ogden Gas 5s	90¾
4000 do	100¾	5000 do	91
1000 N. W. L 4s	94½	5000 do	91¼
2000 Ogden Gas 5s	90½	1000 do	90

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 6.	Dec. 30.
New York	$395,526,254	$299,615,056
Chicago	30,855,238	24,757,953
Boston	27,416,591	21,197,558
Philadelphia	24,191,438	20,426,530
St. Louis	9,839,715	7,737,060
Baltimore	5,147,480	4,368,255

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c premium before clearings, 20c premium after. St. Louis, 50c premium.

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Rates for money and discounts were easy today and the indebtedness to the Bank of England was easily liquidated. In some departments business was fairly active and in others there was a hopeful undertone. Prices were firm. Consols benefited by the ease of money investment support. Home rails were cheerful, but irregular. Americans opened a trifle above parity, quiet, and with a strong undertone. Closing quotations:

Consols for act	98⅝	Norfolk & Western	74½
Atchison	87½	Do pfd	94
Do pfd	104	Ontario & Western	34¼
Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	Pennsylvania	60
Canadian Pacific	138½	Rand Mines	11⅜
Ches. & Ohio	51⅜	Reading	35
Chi. Great Western	29⅝	Do 1st pfd	45
C., M. & St. P.	185	Do 2d pfd	40⅜
De Beers	25⅜	Southern Railway	26⅜
Den. & Rio Grande	43⅝	Do pfd	97½
Do pfd	93	Southern Pacific	68
Erie	39⅞	Union Pacific	106
Do 1st pfd	70⅝	Do pfd	96⅜
Do 2d pfd	52⅜	United States Steel	39¾
Illinois Central	152	Do pfd	91
Louis. & Nash	133	Wabash	21⅞
M., K. & T.	30¾	Do pfd	46⅜
New York Central	157½		

Bar silver bull; 22 5-16 per oz. Money 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½@2¾ per cent.

REPORT ON FOREIGN CROPS.

Russia Has Fine Harvest and Railroads Are Taxed to Handle It—In Other Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The report on foreign crops and crop conditions compiled by the statistical agent of the United States department of agriculture at London, up to Dec. 10 last, says that Russia, as a whole, harvested fine crops last year. The exports of grain, which have been heavy, must diminish, although the stocks of wheat in Black sea ports at a recent date were almost twice as large as at the corresponding date in 1901. The Russian railways have been overtaxed in moving the heavy crops of cereals.

In Roumania the maize harvest yielded a crop variously estimated from 41,000,000 bu by Broomhall's corn trade news to 104,641,000 bu by the German consul at Jassy.

The French vintage of 1902 has been estimated at about one-third less than the vintage of 1901.

The Danish crops of 1902 are a good average.

In Great Britain the earlier grain sowings have made a thrifty growth. The area put under wheat last autumn is smaller than a year ago. Favorable weather conditions are officially reported from India. The deficiency in the New South Wales wheat crop has been estimated as at least 11,000,000 bu, while official advices from south Australia say that harvest prospects are considerably improved.

BULLS ACTIVE IN MARKET

WALL STREET SPECULATION EXPANDS AND PRICES RISE.

Over 1,000,000 Shares Dealt In During Day and All but 30 of the 170 Issues Show Advances — Manipulative Forces Still Working Hard to Force Up List — Money and Foreign Exchange Easy—British Confidence in American Situation Restored.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—There was a further expansion of stock speculation on the bull side today. Transactions exceeded a million shares, and in spite of many sales for realising profits prices made remarkable gains, closing generally at the top figures for the day. Only about 30 of the 170 issues traded in closed with net declines. There was especially heavy trading in Union Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Erie. All the leading stocks made gains, and the market was the best that has been seen since the squeeze in money began last fall. Manipulative forces are still at work.

Money was easier, and at no time during the day was the rate for call loans above 6 per cent. There was also some further relaxation in the rates for time money. Sterling exchange is easy. The break in cotton is to the advantage of the situation. There is also an increased movement of grain. Wall street is beginning to note the change in British sentiment toward the American situation, which is due to the admirable way in which this country has worked itself out of its tight money complication.

The defeat of the Heinze interests in their efforts to control the Montana legislature influenced some of the buying of Amalgamated Copper at the opening. The quarterly meeting of the directors declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock of American Car and Foundry.

What was regarded as one of the most encouraging developments of the day was the pronounced strength in St. Paul. The buying was pronounced to be much better than the selling, with the indications that a leading western operator who had sold a considerable line of the stock last week had lost it. The talk continues that early action on the new stock issued with attendant rights is to be taken.

Interests connected with the property declared that the advance in the Rock Island securities was due, not only to short covering, but also to investment demand by leading banking interests. The rise today served to remind the street that some weeks ago two important banking houses agreed to be made an expert statistical analysis of Rock Island's position and earnings, with the result that it was disclosed that present earnings show something like 15 per cent on the common stock.

The declines in the Wabash shares were ascribed to some speculative selling as a result of the court decision temporarily preventing the company from entering Pittsburg. Inside buying was reported on the decline.

In the industrial group the steel trust stocks continued among the leaders. There was today as a fresh bull argument on the shares the excellent showing made by the company in its last quarter, earnings showing an increase of approximately $1,500,000 over the corresponding quarter last year, while orders on hand run up to nearly 1,000,000 tons more than at this time a year ago.

All the Pacific stocks were strong and active, with Southern and Union the leaders. London was again a buyer of Great Western; a few nervous shorts ran up New York Central; further profit taking appeared in the hard coalers under cover of the strength of the soft coal shares, while investment buying was responsible for the gains in General Electric, Westinghouse, and Consolidated Gas.

Minn. & St. L.	400	108¾	108¼	108⅝	109
Nat. Biscuit	500	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	10,800	20½	19¾	20½	19½
Do pfd	1,200	38	37	38	37
Nat. Lead	2,300	28½	28¼	28⅝	28¼
N. Y. Central	11,600	156¾	153¾	155½	152
Norfolk & W.	14,600	76	74	76	74¼
Do pfd	400	92	92	92	
North Amn. Co.	900	119	119	119	118
N. Y. Ont. & W.	6,800	33¼	32¾	33	32¾
N. Y. Air Brake	100	171	171	171	171¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1,000	44¾	43¾	44¾	44
Do 1st pfd	1,400	91	89¾	90¾	89
N. Y. N. H. & H.	100	220	220	220	
People's Gas	4,500	104½	102¾	104½	103½
Penna. R. R.	43,100	107¾	105¾	107	105¾
Pacific Mail	100	42	40¾	41¾	40¾
Pr. Steel Car	4,400	64¾	63¾	64¾	63¾
Do pfd	2,300	94½	93¾	94¾	
P. C. C. & St. L.	400	93	90	93	
Pacific Coast	500	70¼	70	70½	70
Quicksilver pfd	100	8	8	8	
Reading	49,100	69¾	67¾	69⅝	68¾
Do 1st pfd	800	88¾	88	88⅝	
Do 2d pfd	1,400	81	79½	80	79½
Rubber Goods	1,900	23	22¾	23	22¾
Do pfd	1,900	76¾	76¾	76	74
Rep. Iron & Steel	12,800	37½	35¾	36⅝	35¾
Do pfd	1,200	78¾	78	78¾	77¾
Ry. Steel Spring	1,200	34¾	34	34	34½
Southern Ry	25,800	30¾	29¾	30	29¾
Do pfd	1,200	95	94¾	95	95
St. J.-G. I. 1st pfd	400	67¾	65	66	68
Do 2d pfd	800	34¾	33	34¼	34¼
Southern Pac.	5,900	67¾	66	67¾	67¾
St. L. S. W.	1,000	29½	28	29⅜	28½
Do pfd	1,200	65	64¼	65	65¼
St. L. & S. F.	2,500	73¾	72	73¾	73¼
Do 2d pfd	1,300	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¾
S. F. & N. P.	97	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
S. S. S. & I.	300	62¼	62	62¼	62
Tol., St. L. & W.	2,200	29½	28	29¾	29¼
Do pfd	2,200	47½	45¼	47	47
Texas Pacific	11,600	42½	41¼	42¾	41¾
Twin City	600	119¾	119¼	119¾	119¼
Third Ave.	1,000	127¾	127¼	127¾	127¼
Tenn. Coal & I.	8,900	65	64¼	64¾	64
U. S. Realty	5,200	27¾	27	27¾	27¾
Do pfd	1,000	72¾	72¼	72¾	72¾
Tol. Ry. & Light	500	35½	34¾	35½	35
Un. Ry. Inv. Co.	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¼
Do pfd	900	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¼
Union Pacific	100,900	106¼	101¾	103	101⅝
Do pfd	900	94	93¾	94	93½
Un. Bag & Paper	1,200	18¼	17¾	18¼	18¼
U. S. C. I. Pipe	200	14	14	14	13¾
U. S. Leather	2,000	13	12¾	13	13¼
Do pfd	6,200	87¾	85¾	87¾	86¾
U. S. Steel	85,400	38¾	37¾	38¾	38
Do pfd	19,500	89¾	88¼	89¾	88¼
U. S. Express	100	145	145	145	
Vul. Drug	300	33¼	33	33¼	32¾
Va. Caro. Chem.	400	64¾	64¼	64¾	64
Wheeling & L. E.	1,200	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¼
Do 1st pfd	200	58	58	58	
Wabash	3,200	30½	30	30⅝	30
Do pfd	6,200	44¾	44	44¾	45¼
Wis. Cent.	1,600	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Do pfd	2,600	54	53¾	53¾	53½
Western Union	2,600	89	88¼	89	89⅜
Westinghouse	1,400	218	210	218	213
Do pfd	400	222	220	222	214

Total sales of stocks, 1,278,900 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	200	United States	140
American	230	Fargo	290

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s, reg.	108¼	U. S. new 4s, coup.	135⅝
U. S. reg. 2s, coup.	108½	U. S. old 4s, reg.	109½
U. S. 3s, reg	106¾	U. S. old 4s, coup.	109½
U. S. 3s, coup.	108	U. S. 5s, reg	103⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg.	135¼	U. S. 5s, coup.	103⅝

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$5000 Atch gen 4s	102⅝@1½	5s	113¼
5000 do Dock 5s	96	5000 do 5s	115
1000 Am H-L 6s	95	10000 M K-T 4s	84¼
4000 Am Bicycle 5s	95	5000 do 2d	84¼
7000 Mo P 5s	41@42½	4000 M K-B 1st	110
$8000 B-O 3½s	94	2000 do 5s	105¼@106
6000 do stamped	94	55000 do 5s	107@
10000 do 4s	102	4000 Man con 4s	104¼@105
10000 do P L E-W V 4s	99⅜	7000 Met St Ry 5s	119
9000 do S W 3½s	85½@⅝	2000 Mex Cent 4s	73
8000 Bklyn El 4s	103¼@⅜	62000 do 1st inc	27@28
5000 Bklyn Ferry 5s	76	20000 do 2d inc	18¼@19
2000 Can So 1st	108¾@104	4000 N Y C-Ev 4½s	107½
19000 Cent Ga con 5s	106⅜@107	7000 N-W con 4s	100@⅛
1000 do 1st inc	76½	2000 do Pocohontas 5s	92
20000 do 2d inc	37⅝	74000 N Pac 3s	72¼@⅝
1000 do 3d inc	25¾	63000 do 4s	103¾@104
$6000 C B-Q joint	94½@⅝	5000 do 1st	94¼
10000 do 4s	101	5000 do D M C 4½s	92
11000 do Ill div 3½s	90¼@½	4000 N Y O-W ref 4s	103@¼
6000 C R I-P gen 4s	107	3000 N Y C-St L 4s	104⅞
$13000 do 4s	87¼@88	4000 N Y C Ex 4s	106⅜
$20000 Con Tob 4s	67½@⅝	10000 N Y S-W 4½s	103
30000 Colo-So 3d	83	10000 O R-N 4s	101¼@⅜
6000 C F I conv	96	91000 O S L 4s	90¾@¼
5000 Colo Mid 4s	81	1000 do 5s	120
10000 C Pac 3½s	85	101000 Pa con	106¾@107
25000 do 4s	101¼@⅜	28000 P-F R inc	76@77½
35000 C-O 4½s	104@⅜	49000 Rdg gen 4s	95¾@96
5000 do con 5s	118¾	1000 R W-O con 5s	121¼
1000 C M-St P 4s	111¼	40000 Rdg Jersey 4s	93¾
1000 do Minn 4s	112¾	3000 St L-I M 5s	114
1000 C-A 5½s	125@⅜	12000 do 4s	90
16000 do 3s	82¾	9000 St L S W con 4s	84@85
5000 C St P-M 1st	134¾	6000 do 2d	84¼@85¼
11000 Chic Terml 4s	84	3000 St L S F gen 6s	127¼
11000 D-R G con 4s	99	14000 S C-Ga 1st	107
1000 Det City Gas 6s	97	3000 S A-A P 4s	95¾
9000 D M-M 1st G 5s	88@89	8000 Seaboard A L 4s	84
15000 Det So 4s	85	18000 So P 4s	91¾@92
3000 do Ohio 5s	91	1000 S R T 6s	97
16000 Erie gen lien 3½s	85¾@⅞	39000 do inc	12@13
2000 do con 4s	98	1000 So Ry 5s	117
14000 Erie Pa 4s	92¾@93	5000 do Mem div 4s	94¼
3000 Equit Gas Chi 1st	102	12000 T St L-W 4s	77@78
2000 Ga Pac 1st 6s	125¾	10000 do 3d 4s	97½@98
16000 G B-W B	27@⅜	16000 Third Ave 4s	97½@98
5000 H V 4s	105¾	3000 Tex P 1st 5s	117
2000 I-Gt N 2d 6s	69¾	77000 U P 4s	102⅞@103
71000 K C So 3s	69¼@⅝	524000 do conv 4s	106@⅜
12000 K C Ft S-M 4s	87¾@88	4000 Va Ms Sr B	112¼
1000 L Unf 4s	100	3000 do "E" 5s	115
1000 do g m 4s	101¼	12000 Wab 1st g 5s	116¾@117
3000 L S-M S 3½s	103⅜	209000 do deb B	76¼@77
5000 do reg	103	1000 do 2d 5s	109
6000 Laclede Gas 5s	108¼	3000 do Omaha 3½s	84¾@85
1000 L-N coll tr 4½s	108¼	16000 Wis C 4s	91¾@¾

Total sales of bonds, $3,445,000.

DECREASED TRADE IN POULTRY.

Demand Falls Off, but Prices Are Unchanged—Better Feeling in Butter—Eggs Hold Firm.

Both receipts and demand for poultry fell off yesterday, not sufficient in either to affect quotations. Offerings were, as a rule, small, but the holiday trade seems to have put a quiet tone into the market that has not since been revived. In butter a firmer feeling was developed for strictly high grade creameries, while other descriptions were quotably unchanged. There was nothing new in connection with the egg market, general conditions remaining unchanged. In live poultry there were both moderate receipts and demands, with no change in prices. Potatoes came in large quantities as compared with last week, but prices did not break, as expected in some quarters. Vegetables did not seem to be of the quality to meet the demands of buyers, and trade was in consequence light.

Quotations on round lots follow:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, misc., at mark, cases included	21@23½c	brick	10@11c
Do at mark, cases returned	20½@23c	Do twins	13c
Do loss off, cases returned	25c	Butter, creamery, extras	31c
Do country storage, packed	22@24½c	Do firsts	22@24½c
Cheese, Y. A.	13½c	Seconds	18@20c
Cheese, fancy		Dairys, Cooley's	22c
		Do firsts	22c
		Packing stock	16@16½c

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live old chickens	12c	Do small	$1.75@2.25
Dressed springs	12@12½c	Dressed mixed	12½@13c
Live turkeys	12@13c	Snipe, jack	$1.50
Do geese, doz	$6.00@9.00	Do sand	25@30c
Fresh dressed turkeys	17c	Do grass and yellow legs	$1.50
Iced turkeys	13@16c	Woodcock, doz	$6.00
Do chickens	7½@11c	Squabs, dressed, doz	$1.00@2.00
Do spring chickens	10@11½c	Rabbits, per doz	$1.00@1.20
Do ducks	12@14c	Do jacks	$2.00@2.75
Ducks, mallard, doz	$4.00@4.50	Bear saddles	12½@13c
Ducks, bluewing	$3.00		

FRUITS.

Oranges, Cal. navels	$3.00@4.00	Winter Nellis	$2.00@2.50
Apples, brls	$1.25@4.00	Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.50
Lemons, Cal., boxes, 300	$3.50@3.75	New York Concords	20@21c
Pears, good to choice, per brl

STAKE DECIDED BY A POOR RIDE.

Sheriff Bell Beats Mrs. Frank Foster, Which Appears the Best.

ANDES FIRST IN SPRINT.

Corrigan's Colors Carried to Victory by Planudes in the Third Race.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The outside half of the track at the fair grounds this afternoon was good and all the races were run there. Three of the betting choices won, but the card was ordinary with a handicap at six and one-half furlongs as a feature.

This had but four starters. Farmer Jim was the choice, but Sheriff Bell and Mrs. Frank Foster beat him to the finish line, the former winning by a neck through Redfern's superiority over Fitzgerald, who rode Mrs. Frank Foster. The latter has run consistently here, but her good races seem to have made no impression on the layers and today she was the outsider in the betting.

Mrs. Frank Foster made all the running and should have won easily, but Fitzgerald took things easy after making all the running with his mount to the final furlong and when Redfern came alongside of him with Sheriff Bell he put up a sorry exhibition and was beaten by a short neck. Well handled, Mrs. Frank Foster would have won with plenty to spare. Farmer Jim was pinched off at the top of the stretch, but that cut little figure in the result, and he could in any event have finished no better than he did, and that was third.

Andes was backed from 6 to 5 to 4 to 5 in the second race, six furlongs, and he won, but his margin at the end was only a nose. Benmora was the early pacemaker, but gave way to Boundlee and Andes at the top of the stretch and the pairs had it between them to the end.

Edward Corrigan won his second purse with the St. Simon horse Planudes, which was always at the short price, and won as he pleased after indulging Gov. Sayre with the lead to the middle of the stretch. It is doubtful, however, if the English bred horse will race again, as he pulled up all broken down, and it is likely that he will be retired to Mr. Corrigan's nursery in Kentucky.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 6.

Weather clear. Track slow.

First race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 3 year olds, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
5-1 Rey Dare, 106 [Minder].....5 1½ 1½ 1° 1½
7-1 L. O. U., 106 [Alsip].....6 8h 7½ 5° 2½
8-1 Gibraltar, 114 [E. Jones].....1 3h 3h 3½ 3h
Time, 1:41⅘. Lecturer, 109 pounds [Kelly]; Claudator, 106 [J. Rasch]; Prima II., 99 [R. Ezell]; Learoyd, 106 [C. Kelly]; Rasp, 101 [Connell], Mont Eagle, 104 [J. T. Sheahan]; Nilgar, 106 [Bullman]; Donu, 111 [Donovan], finished as named. Alado, 111 [Bell], died. Winner, J. C. Nealon's b. g., by El Rio Rey—Lady Dare. Start bad. Won easily.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
4-1 Vohiser, 102 [Bell].....5 4½ 2h 2½ 1½
8-5 Ada N., 112 [Birkenruth].....2 1½ 2½ 1½ 2°
20-1 Sleeping Child, 111 [Don'n].9 5h 4½ 4° 3½
Time, 1:27⅕. Pat Morrissey, 114 pounds [J. Ranch]; Montana Peerless, 104 [Carson]; Golden Cottage, 114 [J. Daly]; Resin, 111 [Lewis]; Estado, 111 [Bullman]; Bogus Bill, 114 [Minder]; Bacchus, 106 [Murphy], finished as named. Winner, D. S. Fountain's b. h., by St. George—Fanfare. Start bad. Won cleverly.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
16-5 Constellator, 105 [Minder].2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1¼
13-5 Artilla, 110 [Bullman].....3 3h 3½ 2½ 2h
16-1 Canejo, 107 [J. Ranch].....3 2° 2° 2½ 3°
Time, 1:48⅘. El Rio Shannon, 103 pounds [Carson]; Hermencia, 103 [J. Daly], finished as named. Winner, T. H. Ryan's b. g., by Brutus—Constellation. Won easily.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $500, handicap: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
20-1 Sad Sam, 114 [Kelly].....1 1½ 1½ 1° 1°
7-2 Kenilworth, 121 [T. Burns].4 2° 2° 2° 2°
4-1 Flush of Gold, 104 [Birch].2 3½ 3° 3½ 3½
Time, 1:14. Corrigan, 120 pounds [J. Ranch]; Sylvia Talbot, 96 [J. Daly]; Ben MacDhui, 116 [Minder], finished as named. Yellow Tail, 110 [Bullman], left at the post. Winner, J. H. Branan's ch. g., by Rancocas—Heeley. Start bad. Won driving.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
5-1 Barkite, 108 [Bullman].....3 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
9-2 Diomed, 111 [J. Rasch].....8 8 5½ 2° 2½
10-1 Mission, 106 [Donovan].....4 2h 4h 4° 3°
Time, 1:40⅘. Mattie Bell, 104 pounds [C. Kelly]; Lone Fisherman, 109 [Donnelly]; Hutch Miller, 111 [Birkenruth]; Hillsboro, 111 [T. Burns]; Caswaine, 111 [T. Knight], finished as named. Harper, 114 [J. Daly] left at the post. Winner, W. P. Fine's b. g., by Star Ruby—Hinda Dwyer. Start good. Won driving.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3 year olds, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
9-5 Leader, 108 [J. Rasch].....3 4½ 4½ 4½ 1½
7-2 The Major, 112 [Birkenruth]6 5½ 5h 5½ 2°
2-1 Alice Carey, 102 [Connell]..4 2½ 1½ 1° 3½
Time, 1:15. Philaernus, 105 pounds [Minder]; Enicure, 102 [Bullman]; Past Master, 108 [Knight]; Tom Mitchell, 109 [Kelly]; Mexicana, 109 [T. Burns], finished as named. Winner, W. B. Jennings & Co.'s b. c., by Maxio—Pas Seul. Start fair. Won in a canter.

Oakland Entries.

First race, Futurity course, selling—Mocorito, 120 pounds; Father Wentker, 113; Royal F., 113; Montoya, 110; Tyranus, 110; Jack Richelieu Jr., 106; Stella Perkins, 105; Fort Wayne, 101; Bel Liburn, 101; Vigoroso, 98; Naulahka, 96; Onyx II., 93.

Second race, 3¼ furlongs, 2 year olds—Cascaine, ch. c., by Col. Wheeler—Early Rose, 115 pounds; Rapid Water, 115; Dr. Rowell, 115; Lord Wadsworth, 115; Rose Ring, 112; Gunner, b. c., by Dunr Guard—Sallie Walker, 115; Canonicus, 115; Miss Ragen, ch. f., by Chris Evans—Lady Ragen, 112; Ambrita, 112; Ruby Rind, b. g., by Star Ruby—Kissing Ring, 112.

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Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—The Fretter, 100 pounds; Lord Badge, 104; Illowaho, 103; Ishtar, 96; Sir Rush, 90.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, selling—Artilleryman, 110 pounds; Irma Lindsey, 108; Ali, 107; Bard Burns, 107; Huachuca, 107; The Pride, 104; Jarretiere d'Or, 104; Stuyve, 102; Kittie Kelly, 99; Lapidus, 96; Erema, 94; Lady Jocelyn, 93; St. Whitfride, 82.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Horton, 111 pounds; Rollick, 105; Jim Hale, 105; Byronerdale, 95; Ebherin, 86.

Oakland Track Notes.

Constellator was bid up from $400 to $800 by Al Martin, but retained by Ryan.

Leader, which won the last race, is a colt of some class, and was a pounds the best.

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Time, 1:14. Corrigan, 120 pounds [J. Ranch]; Sylvia Talbot, 96 [J. Daly]; Ben MacDhui, 116 [Minder], finished as named. Yellow Tail, 110 [Bullman], left at the post. Winner, J. H. Branan's ch. g., by Rancocas—Heeley. Start bad. Won driving.

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5-1 Barkite, 108 [Bullman].....3 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
9-2 Diomed, 111 [J. Rasch].....8 8 5½ 2° 2½
10-1 Mission, 106 [Donovan].....4 2h 4h 4° 3°
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7-1 Pay the Fidd'r, 97 [Preston].9 8 6h 5½ 3°
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New Orleans Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, 3 year olds, maidens, colts—Uranium, 118 pounds; Memphian, 113; Jim King, 110; Spec, 110; Mauser, 110; Royal Decatur, 106; Showman, 106; The Wizard, 106; Doc Wood, 106; Criticism, 106; Mirolon, 106; ——, g., by Wagner—New Jersey, 105; In Bond, 105.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Montanic, 109 pounds; Playlis, 106; Morout, 105; Pontiac C., 103; Hazel R., 101; Marion Lynch, 101; Brown Vail, 101; Brookston, 100; Daddy Bender, 99; Floyd K., 94; Rickety, 89; Immorelle, 80.

Third race, ⅝ mile, fillies and mares—L'Etreene, 115 pounds; Reluctent, 108; Pickle Saint, 103; Nyx, 103; Admiral, 103; Lady Alberta, 100; Marie Bell, 100; Philo, 100; Fading Light, 97; Epidemic, 92; Wilton, 90; Lady Mistake, 90.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Potente, 116 pounds; Bohul, 108; Maj. Tenny, 99; Brief, 97.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, 3 year olds—Henry McDaniel, 113 pounds; Glanavis, 109; Athlana, 107; Star and Garter, 106; Blanco, 106; Discus, 106; Suburban Queen, 104; Marco, 103; Cactus Oil, 103; Thora, 101; Princess Tulane, 101; Nonius, 100.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Magnetic, 111 pounds; Silver Coin, 109; Zazel, 107; Sarilla, 107; Cogswell, 107; The Messenger, 107; Limelight, 103; Bounteous, 105; Annie Lauretta, 103; Flaneur, 103; King Barleycorn, 100; Compass, 98.

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Jockey Penn Signs Affidavit Showing Gross Cheating in Running of Steeplechase Events.

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The new developments comes in the form of a confession from Jockey Willie Penn, who was ruled off the track last winter as one of the central figures in the steeplechase scandals that ended all jumping races in this part of the country. The confession is as follows:

"I, Jockey Penn, on oath do solemnly swear that the following is the truth:

"That Jockey Ellison and Bartley came to my boarding house on Grand Route, St. John, about 6:30 p. m. and we went to the Crescent billiard hall to a private office, and there met a party by the name of Thomas Hatfield and Mr. Wright, and the said parties agreed if we would ride as they wanted they would bet for me and protect me. So Jockey Ellison and Bartley agreed that Bristol was to win and they 'shoo me in.' Bartley rode Dagmar in the race and took care of same in the race. After the race Bartley gave me $100.

"In regard to the W. H. Dixon races I did not ride, but was posted by Ellison and Bartley what was going on and how to bet my money in those two races. Hatfield and Zimmerman were the managers, and met at Bartley's house and framed up the races. The following jockeys were at this meeting: Ellison, Bartley, Brazil, Gaddy, Penn, C. Johnson, and Tanner. Ellison at the meeting claimed he was the sole owner of the horse W. H. Dixon, and after the race they agreed to give Jockey Tanner $700, but got him drunk and gave him $50. Jockey Bartley gave the following:

"Jockey Johnson, $200; Gaddy, $200; Brazil, $200; and $50 to me, the undersigned, to look wise and say nothing; and the same went for the other race that W. H. Dixon won. When I was out east this summer Ellison had the same horse out there, although he was not entered in his name. Ellison was the owner and he was trying the same out there, but he got scared away."

START SPOILS THE HANDICAP.

Field Strung Out in Oakland Feature Event—Sad Sam Beats Kenilworth a Head.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Starter Dick Dwyer spoiled his work at Oakland today by a wretched sendoff in the main event of the day, the handicap at six furlongs, which came fourth on the card.

Seven horses ran, Kenilworth carrying the top weight, 121 pounds, with the others graded down to 95 pounds on the 3 year old Sylvia Talbat. The weights were so well arranged there was no pronounced favorite. When Dwyer lifted the barrier the field sifted away one at a time, like pigeons being let out of a trap, and Sad Sam, the first one to get away, staid in front throughout and won by a head from Kenilworth, which was second from the start and ran second all the way.

The latter beat Flush of Gold only a head. Flush of Gold ran a better race than either of those in front of him, and it would be hard to guess what the others might have done if given a chance at the start. In the rest of the races the starter's work was good.

The selling event at a mile and a sixteenth brought out an interesting field, which included the well known Chicago performer, Hermencia. He was the betting favorite, but receded from 8 to 5 to 11 to 5. The race was won easily by T. H. Ryan's Constellator, which had been knocking at the door in several recent starts.

Hermencia wheeled at the start and got away badly, then ran up to his field at the half mile, but after that dropped back again and finished last. The judges thought something might be wrong and called Jockey J. Daly and also Owner Cahill into the stand. The boy said the horse tired under him on the far turn and the owner said he had bet on his horse, although he did not think the son of Hermence was yet quite ready for a good race. The judges have the matter under investigation.

Oakland Summaries Jan. 6.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
5-1 Rey Dare, 106 [Minder].....5 1½ 1½ 1° 1½
7-1 L. O. U., 106 [Alsip].....6 8h 7½ 5° 2½
8-1 Gibraltar, 114 [E. Jones].....1 3h 3h 3½ 3h
Time, 1:41⅘. Lecturer, 109 pounds [Kelly]; Claudator, 106 [J. Rasch]; Prima II., 99 [R. Ezell]; Learoyd, 106 [C. Kelly]; Rasp, 101 [Connell], Mont Eagle, 104 [J. T. Sheahan]; Nilgar, 106 [Bullman]; Donu, 111 [Donovan], finished as named. Alado, 111 [Bell], died. Winner, J. C. Nealon's b. g., by El Rio Rey—Lady Dare. Start bad. Won easily.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
4-1 Vohiser, 102 [Bell].....5 4½ 2h 2½ 1½
8-5 Ada N., 112 [Birkenruth].....2 1½ 2½ 1½ 2°
20-1 Sleeping Child, 111 [Don'n].9 5h 4½ 4° 3½
Time, 1:27⅕. Pat Morrissey, 114 pounds [J. Ranch]; Montana Peerless, 104 [Carson]; Golden Cottage, 114 [J. Daly]; Resin, 111 [Lewis]; Estado, 111 [Bullman]; Bogus Bill, 114 [Minder]; Bacchus, 106 [Murphy], finished as named. Winner, D. S. Fountain's b. h., by St. George—Fanfare. Start bad. Won cleverly.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
16-5 Constellator, 105 [Minder].2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1¼
13-5 Artilla, 110 [Bullman].....3 3h 3½ 2½ 2h
16-1 Canejo, 107 [J. Rasch].....3 2° 2° 2½ 3°
Time, 1:48⅘. El Rio Shannon, 103 pounds [Carson]; Hermencia, 103 [J. Daly], finished as named. Winner, T. H. Ryan's b. g., by Brutus—Constellation. Won easily.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $500, handicap: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
20-1 Sad Sam, 114 [Kelly].....1 1½ 1½ 1° 1°
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'GYM' CLASS FOR SHELDON

CHICAGO FOOTBALL STAR WILL TEACH WRESTLING.

Former Captain to Instruct Candidates for This Year's Eleven and Probably Will Become Assistant Coach in Fall—Drill on Mat Will Be Part of Regular Training to Develop Muscles and Activity — Pettit to Take Tumbling Squads.

James M. Sheldon, who has been captain and half back on the University of Chicago football eleven for the last two years, has been asked to take charge of the wrestling classes in the university gymnasium for the winter and spring quarters. It is thought this is in direct line with the plan to retain him at the university next fall as assistant coach and to make him an assistant in the gymnasium during the two more years he will be in the law school.

The choice of Sheldon to take charge of the wrestling and indoor football training classes is a partial solution of the problem of filling the vacancy left in the gymnasium instruction by the resignation of Horace Butterworth. "Jimmie" had a big class of prospective wrestlers and football candidates on the mats yesterday afternoon in the 5 o'clock class. He made them work hard and some of the bouts were spirited to an unusual degree. Sheldon formerly held the middleweight championship of the university.

It has been the plan at the university to develop activity and muscle in the football men by wrestling work during the winter and spring quarters, and Sheldon will have complete charge of this work. When spring comes he probably will have charge of the spring football practice.

O. E. Pettit, who has been in Butterworth's tumbling classes for many quarters and is one of the best tumblers at the university, will have charge of the class in tumbling and heavy gymnastics for the winter quarter.

ANOTHER RULE FOR "OUTLAWS"

Jockey Club Stewards Provide Disqualification for Those Threatening Its Members or Racing.

At an adjourned meeting of the Western Jockey club the stewards took another step against the "outlaws" by passing a rule providing for disqualification of persons threatening associations racing under the jurisdiction of the jockey club.

The rule is sweeping in its scope and could be so construed as to disqualify those criticising the methods and actions of the club, but there is no idea here the stewards intend any such course. It is thought the rule is intended to include those who threaten to stop racing where no kindly law exists, as here in Illinois, and to apply to the recently reported threat to pass a ten day racing law in Tennessee, which would affect Memphis and Nashville, both jockey club tracks. Here is the rule:

Any person seeking to injure, defame, or bring into disrepute by threats, intimidation, menace, or otherwise the associations, the racing or race meetings of associations racing under the jurisdiction of the Western Jockey club shall be disqualified.

GAMES IN BOWLING LEAGUES.

Eskimos and Wahoos Roll Big Totals in the Northwest Tournament—Vestibules Twice Defeat Gunthers.

High scores were made in the Northwest league last night, the Eskimos averaging 962⅔ and the Wahoos 948⅔. The former team shut out the Olympias and the latter twice defeated the Edelweiss rollers. Schaefer's men took two games from the Drexels in the Phœnix league, and the Vestibules twice downed the Gunthers in the Illinois league. Scores:

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

Olympia.	1.	2.	3.	Eskimo.	1.	2.	3.
A. Hoeft	165	155	139	Greiner	203	205	208
Hoit	163	209	178	Guttgesell	203	155	218
Hanson	158	159	183	Erickson	213	221	218
W. Hoeft	169	154	192	L. Gellert	179	159	150
Anderson	140	203	191	Langmeyer	186	188	177
Totals	795	880	847	Totals	984	928	976

Wahoo.	1.	2.	3.	Edelweiss.	1.	2.	3.
S. Slawson	190	203	183	Wastall	176	187	195
C. Nelson	204	167	188	Thorson	162	170	207
St. Slawson	183	202	226	Reets	190	193	195
C. Kaad	168	159	151	Shaw	167	196	193
Clinch	230	205	187	Hoffmann	191	159	170
Totals	946	959	941	Totals	856	889	959

ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

Vestibule.	1.	2.	3.	Gunther.	1.	2.	3.
F. Johnson	167	186	166	Schmidt	129	182	160
R. Johnson	160	163	234	Forch	176	170	160
Thor'nder	154	155	179	Moore	167	196	193
Koenig	159	207	182	Kling'berg	168	203	225
Seaburg	208	253	178	Strong	203	190	221
Totals	873	960	925	Totals	868	941	949

PHŒNIX LEAGUE.

Schaefers.	1.	2.	3.	Drexels.	1.	2.	3.
Root	176	140	238	Nicolet	177	194	199
Wals

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cabled, in condensed form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald if advertisers so request, by writing on their notices when handing them in. "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

Aranda, William C. Beech, Mrs. Mabel Dodds. Brennan, Kittie. Benbow, Carrie B. Brownell, Alta. Cox, Amelia A. Cotter, Mary. Deal, Amund S. Ellis, C. W. Emmert, Frank B. Ericson, Michael. Gilmour, Flora. Gray, William. Hasek, Rudolph. Hinchey, William F. Hoerlein, Samuel F. Hannan, Mrs. Mary. Harvey, Hugh Edward. Johnson, Sven Peter. Kelly, John C. Kendill, Theodore M. King, Irmagard L. Lang, William. Lind, Charles. Mason, Mary A. McCormick, James J. McInarney, Dennis. McLean, Martha H. Mueller, George. Nicholes, Mrs. Amanda. Marland, Ellen A. O'Connell, John. Overmeyer, John. Peterson, Mrs. Martha. Popp, Margarath. Pyott, Jas. Middleton Sr. Ryan, Alice Irene. Straight, Susan W. Testh, Fredericka. Thisle, Lina. Tilton, Caroline Stebbins. Tobin, T. J. Wilson, Mrs. Martha. Taurog, Leah. Wolspenholme Rose. Zimmerman, Rev. Dr.

ARANDA, William Corwin, son of E. and Grace Corwin Aranda. Funeral today at 11 a. m. from 4006 Calumet-av. Burial private.

BEECH—Mrs. Mabel Dodds Beech, 778 S. California-av., Jan. 5, aged 23. Funeral Thursday, at 1 p. m. from Douglas Park Methodist Episcopal church. Burial at Forest Home cemetery.

BRENNAN—Kittie Brennan. Funeral today at 9 a. m. from 34 E. 42d-st. to Holy Angels' church, Cottage Grove-av. Interment at Mount Olivet.

BENBOW — Carrie B., Jan. 6, 1903, aged 41 years, beloved wife of Ellis B. Benbow, 948 Park-av. Funeral Thursday at 1 o'clock to Forest Home.

BROWNELL—At Lemont, Ill., Alta, aged 7 years and 2 months, daughter of Ralph E. and Lucy Brownell; services private.

COX—Amelia A., Cox. Funeral today at 9:30 a. m. from 284 N. Clark-st. to Elmwood.

COTTER—Mary, wife of Thomas Cotter. Funeral today at 9 a. m. from 923 Elston-av. to Annunciation church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DAHL—Amund S. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from 13 Armour-st.

ELLIS—C. W. Ellis, aged 44 years. Funeral Jan. 6 from 520 N. Normal-parkway to Oakwoods.

EMMERT—Frank B., Jan. 4, aged 42 years, husband of Mary Emmert. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from 1980 W. Lake-st. to Oakwoods.

GLEASON—Michael, Jan. 5, aged 33 years, son of Maria and the late John Gleason. Funeral today at 9:15 a. m. from 172 Blue Island-av. to St. Mary's.

GILMOUR—Flora, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903, widow of W. Aiken Gilmour. Funeral from late residence, 512 50th-st., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 9:30. Burial at Forest home.

GRAY—William Gray, Jan. 5, aged 81 years. Funeral today at 9:30 a. m. from 5818 Lake-st. to St. Thomas church, thence by carriage to Mount Olivet.

HAACK—Rudolph, son of John and Ottillie Haack. Funeral Jan. 6 from 1809 Eberly-av. to Union cemetery.

HINCHEY—William F., Jan. 5; husband of Julia Hinchey. Funeral today at 9:30 a. m. from 1135 Grenshaw-st. to St. Charles' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Funeral private.

HANNAN—Mrs. Mary, aged 79 years; wife of the late Patrick Hannan. Funeral today at 9 a. m. from 5153 5th-av. to St. Anne's church, thence to Calvary.

HARVEY—Hugh Edward, aged 2 years; son of Hugh H. and Anna E. Harvey. Funeral Jan 8 at 10:30 a. m. from 52 De Kalb-st., by carriage to Forest Home.

HOERLEIN—Samuel F., of this city, formerly of Utica, N. Y., aged 52 years; brother of H. A. and B. A. Hoerlein. Services at Schmidt's undertaking parlor, 3913 Cottage Grove-av., Thursday at 2 p. m.

JOHNSON—Sven Peter, aged 69 years. Funeral Jan. 8 at 2 p. m. from 15 Oak-pl., to Graceland.

KELLY—Jan. 6, John C., beloved husband of Jane Kelly, née Lynch, aged 47 years. Funeral Friday, at 8:30 a. m. from 5032 La Salle-st. to St. Anne's church, thence to Union depot, and by cars to Calvary.

KEMBILL—Tuesday morning, Jan. 6, at Evanston, of heart failure, Theodore Mahon Kembill, aged 32 years.

KING—Irmagard L., Jan. 5, aged 18 years. Funeral today at 1 p. m. from Wilmette, Ill., to Rosehill.

LANG—William, husband of Julia Lang. Funeral Jan. 8 at 2 p. m. from 2449 Cottage Grove-av., to Oakwoods.

LIND—Charles, aged 54 years. Funeral today at 2 p. m.

MARLAND—Entered into rest Monday, Jan. 5, 1903, at her residence, 1039 W. Adams-st., Ellen A. Marland. Funeral Thursday, at 1 p. m., at Western Avenue Baptist church, Oldham (Lancashire, England) papers please copy.

MASON—Mary A., widow of Andrew Mason, at her residence, 715 S. Homan-av., on Monday, Jan. 5. Funeral from her late residence Thursday, Jan. 8, at 8:30 a. m., by carriages to C. & N. W. depot. Interment at Morrison, Ill. Oshkosh (Wis.) papers please copy.

McCORMICK—James J. Funeral Jan. 6 from St. Pius' church, to Calvary.

McINARNEY—Dennis. Burial Jan. 6 at Mount Olivet; private.

McLEAN—Jan. 5, Martha H., wife of William K. McLean. Funeral services at residence, 457 W. Thomson-st., Thursday, 12 o'clock noon. Interment in Rosehill.

MUELLER—Gsorge, Jan. 5, aged 21 years, son of Amelia Mueller. Funeral from 158 Southport-av. Friends invited.

NICHOLES—Mrs. Amanda M., widow of Daniel C. Nicholes, Jan. 6, 1903, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edmund Adolphus, 2903 Prairie-av., by carriages to Mount Olivet. Funeral 11 a. m. Thursday, Jan. 8, from above residence.

O'CONNELL—John. Burial today from the vault at Mount Olivet.

OVERMEYER—Jan. 1, 1903, in Oklahoma City, John, aged 3½ years, only son of Leslie C. and Stella S. Overmeyer and grandson of John F. Overmeyer of Chicago. Burial at Greenwood, Okla.

PETERSON—Mrs. Martha, aged 71 years. Funeral Jan. 8 at 2:30 p. m. from 734 N. Campbell-av., to Mount Olivet.

POPP—Margareth, beloved wife of the late Peter Popp, Jan. 5, aged 67 years and 10 months. Funeral from late residence, 1 Hunted-st., 12 m., Wednesday, Jan. 7, by carriage to Waldheim.

PYOTT—James Middlston Pyott Sr., aged 75 years, at his residence, 29 Ashland-blvd., Jan. 6, 1903, of pneumonia. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock, from the residence by carriages to Rosehill.

RYAN—Alice Irene, twin daughter of John and Lizzie Ryan. Funeral from 6400 Union-av.; private.

STRAIGHT—Susan W., wife of Lewis C. Straight, suddenly Monday morning, Jan. 5, at her residence, 6336 Woodlawn-av. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2 p. m. Woodlawn Park Presbyterian church, 65th-st. and Kimbark-av. Burial private.

TESCH—Friederike, Jan. 6, aged 85 years, beloved mother of Mrs. Robert Schmeling, Robert, Charles F., and Fred H. Tesch. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 8, at 2 p. m. from late residence, 720 Fullerton-av., to Graceland cemetery.

TILTON—At La Grange, Ill., Monday, Jan. 5, at the residence of her son, John N. Tilton, Caroline Stebbins, widow of the late Judge Joshua Tilton of Rome, Italy, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence today (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock.

THIELE—Lina, Jan. 5, aged 35 years; wife of Henry Thiele. Funeral Jan. 8 at 1 p. m. from 5735 Chicago-av. to Concordia.

TOBIN—T. J., aged 70 years. Funeral Jan. 8 from 29 Lincoln Park-blvd., to Holy Name cathedral, thence by train to Calvary.

TAUROG—Lsah, Jan. 4, aged 64 years; wife of Joseph Taurog. Burial Tuesday, 9:30 Maxwell-st.

WILSON—At Salem, Mass., Jan. 6, Martha Jane, wife of J. H. Wilson. Burial in Chicago. Notice later.

WOLSPENHOLME—Rose, Jan. 4, aged 18 years. Burial today at 2 p. m. from 2525 Madison-av.

ZIMMERMAN—Rev. Dr. G. A. Zimmerman entered into rest Jan. 5 at his residence, 619 Cleveland-av. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's church, corner Fullerton-av. and Mohawk-st., Wednesday, July 7, where the remains will lie in state from 11 to 1 o'clock. Interment Graceland cemetery.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Butler, Margaret, 70; 17 Shoito-st., Jan. 5.
Benedict, Frank W., 41; 444 Grand-av., Jan. 5.
Bliss, Amy L., 49; 1381 Fourmour-st., Jan. 5.
Banczisak, Stela, 17; 95 Clever-st., Jan. 5.
Bell, Jewell W., 87; 21 Gresham-st., Jan. 5.
Brenan, Kittie, 34; 34 E. Twenty-second-st., Jan. 5.
Cunningham, Lucy, 82; 469 S. Western-av., Jan. 4.
Cox, Mary, 77; 925 Elston-av., Jan. 5.
Dupius, Trefle, 38; 44 Elburn-av., Jan. 2.
Downing, Benjamin F., 78; 285 Ogden-av., Jan. 6.
Dannan, Mrs. Mary, 74; 3250 S. Wood-st., Jan. 5.
Deal, Amund S., 64; 95 Twenty-second-st., Jan. 5.
Farley, Ann, 70; 5624 Aberdeen-st., Jan. 4.
Gibson, Michael, 60; 2429 Wentworth-av., Jan. 4.
Gray, William, 81; 5318 Lake-av., Jan. 5.
Hein, John A., 46; 1723 N. Clark-st., Jan. 3.
Hasek, Rudolph, 87; 240 Sedgwick-st., Jan. 6.
Hansen, Peter M., 51; 339 Walnut-st., Jan. 5.
Hickson, Sally, 50; 388 State-st., Jan. 3.
Hillwest, Ethel, 21; 5150 Sheridan-road, Jan. 6.
Hall, August, 40; 237 W. Division-st., Jan. 5.
Hahn, Bruno, 59; 62 Siegel-st., Jan. 3.
Kendill, Theodore M., 51; 1440 Sheridan-road, Jan. 6.
Kelly, Margaret, 63; 2399 W. Erie-st., Jan. 5.
Lang, Michael H., 58; 2971 Adams-st., Jan. 4.
Lang, Rosa, 38; 483 W. Madison-st., Jan. 5.
Langston, Nathan, 10; 401 Maxwell-st., Jan. 6.
Lohman, Wajch, 42; 21 Fry-st., Jan. 6.
Lang, William, 72; 2449 Cottage Grove-av., Jan. 4.
Mooney, Catherine, 83; 4137 Berkeley-av., Jan. 5.
Nelson, Effie, 31; 5740 Aberdeen-st., Jan. 5.
Nelson, Mary, 71; 5740 Aberdeen-st., Jan. 5.
O'Connor, Bridget, 70; 134 Sedgwick-st., Jan. 3.
Pelley, Anthony C., 47; 80 E. Superior-st., Jan. 3.
Pyott, Mary, 30; 3518 Wentworth-av., Jan. 4.
Schaefer, Fritz M., 40; 730 Lincoln-av., Jan. 3.
Schmidt, Susan W., 90; 6336 Woodlawn-av., Jan. 5.
Schmidt, Minnie, 40; 6736 Maryland-av., Jan. 4.
Sierzykowska, Frances, 34; 4850 Throop-st., Jan. 5.
Theiler, Lena, 33; 5735 Chicago-av., Jan. 5.
Thomas, Sarah B., 31; 4501 Wabash-av., Jan. 5.
Tobin, John, 33; 557 Kinzie-st., Jan. 4.
Wood, Elizabeth A., 74; 1919 W. Congress-st., Jan. 5.
Welch, Mathias, 51; 451 Twenty-fourth-st., Jan. 6.
Wolfenheim, Mary Ann, 49; 118 Twenty-fifth-st., Jan. 6.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the building department:

M. J. Wilhelm, 3 and 2 story frame stores and flats, 2045-47 50th-st.,.....$ 5,500
John Gillispie, 1½ story cottage, 7251 Rhodes-av.,..... 1,200
Chicago and Western Suburban Express company, 2 story warehouse, 1798-1800 Grand-st.,..... 20,000
John Hansen, 2 story flats, 2523 110th-st.,..... 3,300
S. Levy, 3 story flats, 4317 Calumet-av.,..... 10,000
C. G. Livingston, 4 story warehouse, 237 Wells-st.,..... 10,000
Ferdinand Roessler, 3 story store and flats, 1059 W. North-av.,..... 11,000
Hanisch Bros., 3 story store and storage building, 10 and 12 S. Halsted-st.,..... 16,000

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
C. H. JORDAN & CO.,
41 AND 16 E. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.
135 EAST 53D-ST., HYDE PARK.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, EVANSTON, ILL.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM (20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan), undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair in south, snow and colder in north portions Wednesday, Thursday fair, brisk to high northwest winds and gales.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Wednesday, Thursday fair except snow or rain along the lake, colder, brisk to high south winds, becoming west.

Lower Michigan—Snow in north, fair and warmer in south portion Wednesday, Thursday snow and colder, brisk to high south winds and gales, shifting to west.

Upper Michigan—Snow and colder Wednesday, Thursday snow and brisk to high northwest winds and gales.

Wisconsin—Snow and colder Wednesday. Thursday fair, brisk to high northwest winds and gales.

Minnesota—Snow and much colder with a cold wave Wednesday, Thursday fair and cold, brisk to high northwest winds.

North and South Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, with a cold wave, high northwest winds diminishing.

Nebraska—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, colder Wednesday, with a cold wave in north portion.

Iowa—Fair and much colder Wednesday, Thursday fair, high northwest winds.

Missouri—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, colder Wednesday in north portion.

Place of observation	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of Wind	Precipitation in hours	State of weather
Time taken: Jan. 6, 8 p. m.					
Abilene	62	72	S.W.		Clear
Albany	32	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	32	34	N.W.		Clo'dy
Atlanta	52	54	S.W.		Clear
Amarillo	52	56	S.W.	.06	Clear
Battleford	50	72	S.W.		Fair
Bismarck	26	50	N.W.		Clear
Buffalo	36	50	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	34	42	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Cairo	58	64	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	38	40	S.	Tr.	Fair
Charlotte	32	52	W.		Clear
Cheyenne	30	50	N.		Clear
Chicago	32	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	36	42	S.W.		Snow
Cleveland	34	38	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Concordia	24	28	S.W.	.02	Snow
Davenport	32	34	N.W.		Clear
Denver	34	52	N.W.		Clear
Des Moines	34	66	N.W.		Clear
Detroit	32	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dodge City	56	70	N.W.		Clear
Dubuque	30	32	S.E.		Fair
Duluth	10	22	S.E.	.04	Snow
El Paso	52	60	W.		Clear
Edmonton	36	40	W.		Clear
Galveston	56	58	S.W.		Clear
Grand Haven	30	36	S.E.	.10	Snow
Green Bay	28	30	S.	.04	Snow
Havre	32	34	N.W.	.10	Clear
Helena	40	46	N.W.		Clear
Huron	30	34	N.W.		Clear
Indianapolis	34	42	S.W.	Tr.	Snow
Jacksonville	66	68	S.W.	.06	Clear
Kansas City	50	60	S.W.		Clo'dy
Lander	36	56	N.W.		Clear
Little Rock	54	64	W.		Clear
Los Angeles	74	76	S.W.		Clear
Marquette	18	18	S.E.	.16	Snow
Memphis	54	62	S.W.		Clear
Medicine Hat	34	44	N.W.		Clear
Milwaukee	32	34	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Minneapolis	24	30	S.W.	.60	Clo'dy
Montgomery	60	64	S.W.		Clear
Montreal	12	14	S.W.		Fair
Nashville	44	52	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
New Orleans	60	62	S.W.		Clear
New York City	38	38	W.	.02	Clear
Norfolk	46	50	W.		Clear
North Platte	38	56	N.W.		Clear
Omaha	34	50	S.W.		Clear
Oswego	32	34	N.W.		Clear
Palestine	58	62	S.W.	.10	Snow
Parkersburg	30	38	S.W.	.04	Snow
Philadelphia	30	38	N.W.	.16	Clear
Pittsburg	30	38	N.W.	.08	Snow
Pueblo	36	54	W.		Clear
Qu'Appelle	18	22	N.W.	.40	Snow
Rapid City	38	54	N.W.		Clear
San Francisco	50	58	W.	Tr.	Clear
St. Louis	40	48	S.		Clo'dy
St. Paul	18	24	S.W.	.01	Snow
Salt Lake City	40	44	N.W.		Clear
San Antonio	62	68	S.W.		Clear
Sault Ste. Marie	20	24	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	32	32	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	48	52	S.W.		Clear
Vicksburg	58	62	S.W.		Clear
Washington	30	36	W.	.10	Clear
Wichita	56	64	N.		Fair
Winnipeg	4	20	N.E.		Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, is as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 21 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 21; 10 a. m., 22; 11 a. m., 24; 12 m., 26; 2 p. m., 28; 4 p. m., 30; 6 p. m., 26. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.00.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to-the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place or residence is given:

Marcyn Cekanek, Maryanna Cesninska.
Meyer Chalinski, Dina Levitan.
John F. Duff, Dayton, O., Katharine Maher, same.
Henry J. Miller, Elizabeth E. Blattner.
Elmer A. Thompson, Alpha R. Nichols.
Julius Wendt, Ida Larson.
Wilhelm Gast, Augusta Ronneburg.
Frederick O. Holzapfel, Marie Rifek.
Louis Herbert, Glen View, Ill., Theresa Hannaphel, Chicago.
Stefan Kowalski, Wektorya Kosciemiak.
Alfred H. Sheeles, Caroline A. Buck.
Lawrence Flack, Nellie Banks.
Hugh Gisason, Clara Buffleben.
J. Kenneth Sapp, Mary Thompson.
Robert Russell, Edna Keating.
Frank J. Tenk, Quincy, Ill., Adelaide Horseler.
Daniel McLane, Elizabeth Kreger.
Josef Grykszel, Lizzie Poggurokute.
Alfred Lay, Maud Sullivan.
Gracino Ciappa, Maria Gevotto.
Frank Jendrasz, Lekodia Usczinska.
Charles E. Chase, Gertrude Midkipp.
Mark Spiegel, Mina Berman.
Joseph Balmer, Gross Point, Ill., Katie Hoehne, same.
John Maloney, Julia Lovett.
William Nagle, Helen Heintz.
Clarence C. Chafant, Reta H. Mellish.
William Sak, Bessie J. Tyk.
Henry E. Kruse, Margaret Connor.
Joseph Durda, Mary Cartmyr.
Joseph Kelly, Mary Donovan.
Anton Kapuraukis, Petronella Gudaszyk.
Szczepan Szczesny, Maryanna Rajkowska.
Anton Herzig, Caroline Kaufman.
Otto Mason, Cora Jones.
Wilhelm Knudsen, Ida Malmin.
Allan Cummings, Alice Clements.
Joseph Camp, Eva Anderson.
Adam L. Stroubnke, Eva Baings.
Frank Zillinski, Rosalie Kapa.
Pietro Talarico, Katharina Cranbrona.
Martin Garry, Magnolia, Wis., Katharine O'Brien.
Joseph M. Lehr, Wooster, O., Mary C. Newell, same.
Alexander McKenzie, Marie Wollenwider.
John Masaj, Bianca Pelor.
Napoleon T. De Joly, Adeline Thibeau De Joly.
William Anderson, New Windsor, Ill., Esther Lindorff.
Simon Wohlkuen, Hilda Stern.
Wimenty Malanda, Rosa Rosel.
Louis F. Curtis, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., Mary F. Kennedy.
Paul Carl, Johanna Neumann.
William J. Kiley, Edith Quirk.
Luther B. Dys, Dallas City, Ill., Mary M. Dye.
Daniel Epp, Jennie Liesengang.
Joseph Gorman, Mamie Barrett.
Vaclav Bojecki, Mary Lansky.
Lawrence Rogan, Nellis Spears.
Edward H. Becker, Minnie Chapman.
Alden R. Danny, Galesburg, Ill., Susan T. Gould.
Andor Krausz, Sadie Cohn.
Henry Gude, Long Lake, Ill., Catharine Gilden, same.
Lawrence Flick, Nellie Banks.
Harris Bloom, Bertha Peterson.
Frank Nejtek, Mary Listina.
Albert P. Grunn, Alice L. Hostlicyer.
Abraham H. Delson, Jeanette Fiatow.
Joseph Holzbreimer, Elmira, N. Y., Fannie Cohn, Ashland, O.
Jan Malinowski, Tekla Patczinska.
William S. Wilson, Edano F. Helton.
Frank Wm. Walter, Belle Goodman.
John T. Power, Minnie M. Purtell.
Michael Bykoski, Katarzyna Koloska.
Frank Bishop, Margaret Thery.
William Bonghar, Harriet Sullivan.
Stanislaw Zaucha, Maryanna Pachow.
David Cohen, Lena Rest.
Charles Cohn, Constantine, Mich., Lillian Wolf.
Clarence A. Gawer, Margaret M. Boyle.
Herman Haase, Kenosha, Wis., Julia Thiel, same.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903:

Washington-av., 283 n of 58th-st., e f, 104 1-3x181. Nov. 29, 1902 [M. E. Bennett et al., by M. in C., to Henry A. Knott, recr.].....$11,700

Halsted-st., s w cor Kenesaw-terrace, e f, 117x150, Kenesaw-terrace, 100 w of Halsted-st., e f, 50x117. Jan. 2 [Franklin D. Mitchell to Mary P. Stanley].....22,100

Buffalo-av., 196 s of 84th-st., e f, 50x124. Incumb. $4,000. Jan. 2 [Robert Kettmann to The Standard Brewery].....7,000

Drexel-av., 350 s of 63d-st., e f, 50x132. Dec. 3, 1902 [W. Gold to Flora D. Potter].....8,400

Michigan-av., 410 n of 55th-st., w f, 25x161, Dec. 4 [Edward Mendel to Margaret Tighe].....4,000

Michigan-av., 120 s of 50th-st., e f, 25x160. Dec. 26 [L. McMahon to John G. Sprankle et al.].....5,000

51st-pl., s e of Paulina, s e, 26x125. Dec. 31 [A. W. Gottschalk to L. L. Eischenheimer].....4,000

Wabash-av., No. 1421, 20x170½, incumb. $15,000. Dec. 11 [Wm. S. Potwin to Burnette J. Hill].....40,000

Wabash-av., No. 1349, 23 37-100x170½. Dec. 29 [Anna C. Durand to Lucy J. Atwater].....19,868

Jefferson-st., s w cor 16th, e f, 55x290 9-10. Nov. 17 [Robert L. Martin et al., by M. in C., to Henry Bulman].....21,750

S. 41st-av., s w cor 14th-st., e f, 24½x125 66-100. Dec. 22 [A. H. Reynolds to Jennie A. Carroll].....4,200

Vernon Park-pl., 116 e of Loomis-st., n f, 24x150. Dec. 10 [Charles H. Pratt to James Pratt].....6,500

Van Buren-st., s w cor Winchester-av., n f, 24x100. Jan. 2 [S. L. Johnston to J. Howard Bradford].....7,000

N. State-st., n e cor Elm, w f, 48x100. Dec. 23 [Estate of Elizabeth Hemmelgarn to Alice M. Chew].....16,500

Lakeside-pl., 484 w of Halsted-st., s f, 150x165, m. or l., incumb. $4,000. Jan. 2 [Frank D. Mitchell to Mary P. Stanley].....14,400

Western-av., 120 n of Le Moyne-st., w f, 72x124 7-10. Oct. 29, 1902 [Estate of Erwin R. Sheldon to Chicago Telephone Co.].....4,200

North-av., 73 w of Washtenaw, s f, 24x125, 31. Dec. 29, 1902 [A. Anderson to Philip Hochlender].....4,800

Humboldt-blvd., s w cor Fullerton-av., s f, 66x212. Dec. 3 [Henry F. Talbot et al. to Michael Leininger].....5,000

Kenmore-av., 160 n of Argyle-st., w f, 50x150. Dec. 29 [Charles M. Gorham to Julia Brand].....7,000

Millard-av., 731 n of Ogden, w f, 35x127. Dec. 27, 1902 [L. Wiles to May M Glaser].....1,500

Wabansia-av., 25 w of Ridgeway, s f, 100x125 and o. p., Nov. 20, 1902 [A. Le Roy to John Mills].....2,000

Higgins-av., 628 w of N. 56th-av., n e f, 50x150, m. or l., Dec. 3, 1902 [J. Jacques to Rose Schiechorl].....1,800

Van Buren-st., 122 w of Whipple, s f, 24x100, Dec. 29, 1902 [Julia Brand to Chas. M. Gorham].....1,800

Austin-av., 102 e of Paulina-st., s f, 24x100, Dec. 27, 1902 [M. S. Madden to Harold Dyrenforth].....1,250

Lake-st., 133 w of Columbia-pl., s f, 25x125, Sept. 9, 1902 [National L. & B. Assn. to est. of Anna M. Benedict, by tru. tee].....1

Carroll-av., 78 e of N. 41st-av., s f, 20x125, Jan. 3 [H. Ulrich to Bernard B. Henderson].....1,400

Wood-st., 125 n of Emily, w f, 25x128, June 24, 1902 [L. H. Guelschow et al., to George F. Koerner].....2,500

Lincoln-st., 166 s of Augusta, w f, 24x124, Jan. 3 [B. Backhous to Ludwig Boller].....1,300

N. Clark-st., No. 817, 21x110, m. or l., Dec. 16, 1902 [Orsamus W. Crocker to William A. Shryer].....1

Same prop., Dec. 16, 1902 [William A. Shryer quitclaims to Cora Crocker].....1

Webster-av., 24 w of Robey, s f, 109, Dec. 31, 1902 [C. R. Wegner to Mark Kowaczek].....1,000

Monticello-av., 50 n of Bloomingdale, e f, 50x125, incumbrance $1,200, Jan. 2 [Gustaf Rupertus to Ernest Hoelterhoff].....3,000

Same prop., Jan. 2 [E. Hoelterhoff quitclaims to Margratha Rupertus].....1

Orchard-st., 300 s of Dewey-pl., e f, 25x145, Dec. 30, 1902 [A. W. Ostrand to Ellen Anderson].....3,200

Washtenaw-av., 150 s of Marianna, e f, 25x125, Sept. 15, 1902 [Adelbert S. Ellicson to William O. Olin].....1

Same prop., Sept. 15, 1902 [William O. Olin quitclaims to Maria C. Ellicson].....1

Gresham-st., 316 n e of Milwaukee-av., n w f, 25x125, Dec. 10, 1902 [G. C. Adams to S. F. Ryba].....2,275

Christiana-av., 197 n of Noble, e f, 75x123, Jan. 3 [C. B. O. Sams to I. Wentowski].....3,500

Gary-pl., s e cor Evanston-av., n f, 100x120, Dec. 15, 1902 [L. H. Stafford to William H. Schnedgen].....1

Berwyn-av., s e cor Robey-st., n f, 83x124, Dec. 30 [E. Anderson to Peter Nelson].....2,500

Wild-st., 25 e of N. 51st-av., s f, 100x125, Dec. 24 [M. E. Ellis to Emma Schaefers].....1,900

La Salle-st., 100 n of 30th, e f, 24x120, Dec. 19, 1902 [M. H. D. Strawn to Caroline M. Peterson].....1,400

35d-pl., 247 w of Auburn-st., n f, 25x145.8, Dec. 3, 1902 [J. O'Neill to Ernst Koch].....2,000

S. 40th-av., n cor 15th-st., e f, 50x125, Jan. 5 [F. J. Masek to Ida Masek].....3,000

Peoria-st., 126 n of Adams, w f, 25x125, Dec. 13, 1901 [C. Lichtenberger to Chas. Lichtenberger Jr.].....1

Huron-st., n w cor Townsend, s f, 144x100, incumbrance $41,000, Jan. 6 [Gilbert D. Davis to Walter C. Newberry].....114,000

Monroe-av., n w cor 61st-st., 100x177.77, incumbrance $25,000, Jan. 6 [Walter C. Newberry to Gilbert D. Davis].....98,000

Noble-st., 72 n of Ohio, w f, 24x108, Jan. 2 [J. Anderson et al. by M. in C., to Caleb F. Gates et al.].....6,500

Armitage-av., 100 w of Hancock, n f, 25x150, Jan. 5 [Ortlepp to Frank Ortlepp].....1,000

Armitage-av., 50 w of Hancock, n f, 50x150, Jan. 5 [same to August Ortlepp].....2,000

Armitage-av., 125 w of Hancock, n f, 50x150, Jan. 5 [same to Hedwig Ortlepp].....1,500

Armitage-av., s w cor Hancock, n f, 50x150, Jan. 5 [same to Anna Ortlepp].....1,500

Indiana-av., 106 s of 117th-st., e f, 25x125, Nov. 18, 1902 [G. W. Perry to Joseph Pezzalle].....1,125

110th-st., 362 e of Wentworth-av., s f, 25x125, Dec. 6, 1902 [Tunnis Bulthuiz to Jacob Bruin].....1

Same property, Dec. 6 [Jacob Bruin to Aafka and Maud Bulthuiz].....1

Kenesaw-av., 150 s of 38th-st., w f, 25x138½, Jan. 2 [F. Wirzvicki to Fabian Przerackl].....1,200

Washington-av., 183 n of 58th-st., e f, 40x150, Aug. 14, 1902 [L. E. Keil to Louis E. Keil].....1

2022 Wabash-av., 25x170 Dec. 31, 1902 [Sidney D. Kelsey to Albert H. Wetten].....10,000

32d-st., 200 w of Wentworth-av., n f, 25x100, Dec. 31 [C. Hendrickson to Nicholas J. Kluetsch].....3,500

38th-st., 141 e of Washtenaw-av., n f, 50x125, Dec. 17, 1902 [Jos. Butler to Leo W. Hudon].....3,300

46d-pl., n f of Union-av., s f, 25x125, April 24, 1902 [Mary E. Steck to Herrick A. Clark].....1,200

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION WERE issued yesterday by the secretary of state at Springfield as follows:

The Adolph Westphal Bottling company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing and bottling aerated waters; incorporators, Adolph Westphal, Otto W. Westphal, Avery R. Hayes, and Edmund S. Cummings.

The Pilcher, Hall & Scott, Chicago; capital, $20,000; manufacturing and mercantile business; incorporators, Robert Pilcher, Edgar A. Hall, and James Scott.

The W. J. Suffern Coal company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; mining and selling coal; incorporators, Arthur W. Underwood, John A. McKeown, and M. S. Somerville.

The Associated Union of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, Chicago; capital, $2,000; incorporators, John Ohern, James Duffy, and Robert Shay.

The Progressive Spiritual church, Chicago; religious; incorporators, George V. Cordingley, Charles J. Peterson, and H. C. Blaney.

The Howard Grain, Mercantile and Elevator company, at Howard, certifies to an increase in capital stock from $5,000 to $11,000.

The Hartford Mining company, Chicago, certifies to a change of name to the Illinois Horse Pad company and to a change of object to manufacture and deal in pads for horses.

The Illinois Hydraulic Cement Manufacturing company, Utica, certifies to an increase in capital stock from $50,000 to $70,000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW. BAD CHICAGO AVE. BAD 14TH ST. BAD HYDE PARK.

Carter H. Harrison crib, bad.

The Lake View pumping station supplies all territory north of Belmont avenue to Devon avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Belmont avenue and Western avenue, with a mixed supply from the Chicago avenue and the Carter H. Harrison tunnels.

Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Lake street and Forty-seventh street east of Canal street with water from the four mile tunnel.

The territory between Lake street, Canal street, Forty-seventh street and Western avenue is supplied by a mixture from Carter H Harrison, Chicago avenue, and four mile tunnels, by stations at Harrison street and Forty-seventh street.

The territory between Belmont avenue and Forty-seventh street west of Western avenue to the city limits, except Austin, is supplied from the Carter H. Harrison tunnel by stations at Springfield avenue and at Central Park avenue.

The territory south of Forty-seventh street and east of the lake to the city limits in both directions is supplied from the Sixty-eighth street station with water from the Hyde Park tunnel.

The boundaries of the divisions break in three or four blocks either north and south or east and west, according to the varying pressure from the pumping stations.

The Rogers Park station supplies the district from Devon avenue north to the city limits.

Austin and Norwood Park have artesian well supplies.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice today as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, and Lourenzo Marquez, 4:30 p. m.
For Cuba, 12 p. m.
For Alaska, 12 p. m.
For Jamaica, West Indies, via New York, 12 p.m.
For Italy and France, final close at 11 a. m., by S. S. La Lorraine. From C. P. COYNE, Postma.ter.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD THIS WEEK—Everything remaining of a magnificently furnished home; mahogany parlor suit, parlor tables, cabinet, Turkish leather chairs, leather couch, oak dining set, with leather seat chairs; brass beds, hair mattresses, mahogany and oak dressers, rugs, carpets, draperies, lace curtains, pictures, mirrors, bric-a-brac, etc.; these goods are nearly new and must be sold for money; will sacrifice at anything we can get. 3521 Ellis-av.

HEATING STOVES—CLEARANCE SALE OF remaining stock at discount 10%. All we have were bought before the recent rise, and are marked at old prices, so your saving would amount to 20 per cent. We have a few of all the leading makes. Peterson Stove Co., 1 Wabash-av.

ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.
71 and 73 Randolph-st.

AM FORCED TO CLOSE OUT IMM

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER—AN EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL man as manager for large printing and binding establishment who thoroughly understands the business and has held a similar position; must be competent to figure paper, estimate on printing, etc. Address H 424, Tribune office.

MANAGERS—$15 PER WEEK, TO TAKE charge of our departments in department stores out of city; steady position; $300 cash security required; secured. Address H 363, Tribune office.

PORTERS—5, EXPERIENCED. Apply 8 TO 10 a. m., 6th floor, Superintendent, THE FAIR, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

REAL ESTATE MAN—EXPERIENCED; STATE age, experience, references, salary wanted. Address H 535, Tribune office.

RENTING MAN—YOUNG, FOR DOWNTOWN offices. Room 911, Dearborn-st.

WATCHMAN—YOUNG MAN PREFERRED; $14. Room 5, 160 S. Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

NIGHT WATCHMAN AND LIC. ENG.....$15
Bookkeeper, exp.....10
Exp. typewriter operator.....$10, 12
Stenog., exp.....15
Stenog., first class [single man].....20
Stenog., exp. R. R.....18
Steno.....$8, 10
Timekeeper, exp.....$8, 10
Steno., out of town position.....$10, 12
Cpiector [must live on West Side].....$7, 8
Steno., bright beginner.....$6, 9
Driver, knows city.....6
Asst. ship. clerk.....4
Office and yard boys.....$3, 4
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.
134 Monroe-st. 92 La Salle-st. 324 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—R. R. EXP., OUT TOWN.$75
Stenographer and correspondent.....
Stenographer, office operator.....
Stenographer, R. R. exp.....
Bookkeeper and stenographer.....
Stenographer and office man.....
Voucher clerk .....
Office men, R. R. exp.....
Steno. bookkeepers .....$10 and 12
Office men, good figurers.....
Stock clerks, young men.....$6 and 7
Office and errand boys.....$4 to 5
MERCHANTS' CLERICAL EXCHANGE,
740 STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.

MEN SEEKING PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT; positions bookkeepers, $18; COLLECTORS, $15; shipping, receiving, railroad, stock clerks, $12 to $20; GENERAL OFFICE assistants, $12; cashiers, floorwalkers, $15; grocery, shoe, hardware, gents' furnishing, dry goods, entry, bill clerks, $10, $12, $15; salesman, city, $15; road, $75; WATCHMAN, $15; janitors, flats, office building, $96; ELEVATOR runners, $12; engineer, machinist, $18; boilermakers, $16; delivery drivers, $12; useful men wholesale houses, freight depots, $12; licensed. GUARANTEE AGENCY, 195 La Salle, R. 14.

MEN SEEKING STEADY WORK, CALL—Watchmen, $15; janitors, $12; truckers, $10; clerks, packers, $10 to $12; men in wholesale and warehouses, $12; engineers, $15 to $25; oilers, $16; firemen, $12 to $15; teamsters, $12; railroad positions, $20 to $125; machinists, $18; factories, $10 to $12; office men, $10 to $18; farm wages, $20; men for banks, $10 to $75; men for street cars, distributing and mailing signs, $12 to $15; boys to travel, men writing glass hand, cashiers, $15; collectors, $12 to $15. Reliance Agency, 209 State-st., Room 57. Licensed by state.

ACCOUNTANTS.
BOOKKEEPERS.
OFFICE MANAGERS.
OFFICE CLERKS.
STENOGRAPHERS.
Placed with leading business houses.
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
183 DEARBORN-ST.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE; EXPERIENCED and used; $10 to $15 week; good opportunity for advancement. R. 310, 172 Washington.

JANITOR — BIG WAGES. ROOM 4, 199 S. Clark-st.

YOUNG MAN—TO TRAVEL ON ROAD; $75. Room 1, 199 S. Clark-st.

"LET MORRELL AGENCY HELP YOU" TO A good position. NO JOB, NO PAY. 146 State.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DOCTOR McGRATH, DOCTOR McGRATH,
THE LADIES' PHYSICIAN,
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
HOURS, 9 TO 6; SUNDAYS, 10 TO 1.

Dr. McGrath has no medical assistants and conducts all business and correspondence personally. Patients from out of town who wish to remain under her care will be placed in one of her private sanitarium, which is supplied with every convenience. Ladies will save time and money by calling at her office, where they will have the benefit of the highest skill at the lowest possible terms. Consultation free.

THE LAKE SANITARIUM,
FOR WOMEN ONLY.
Removed to 78 State-st.
DR. McGRATH, Manager.

WOMEN ONLY. WOMEN ONLY.
DR. E. DENNIS. DR. E. DENNIS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
1115 MASONIC TEMPLE.
SKILLFUL AND SAFE TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. Consultation and advice free. Those of our own patients all out of town patients. If unable to call, write me. I answer all correspondence and give personal attention. Lady physician in attendance day and night at my private sanitarium. I AM LEGALLY QUALIFIED. I make no private diagnosis. I CONSULT WITH PATIENTS personally, and I ADVERTISE UNDER MY OWN NAME. I employ only graduate nurses at my sanitarium. If too poor to pay ordinary fees, CALL ON ME. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

REMOVED TO 78 DEARBORN AND MADISON—DR. CHICOT'S EMINENT PHYSICIAN AND GREAT WOMAN SPECIALIST,
DR. T. F. BRINEY,
130 Dearborn-st., Room 615.
Phone Loomis 1071. Hours, 9-5; Sundays, 10-1.

PERSONS WHO REQUIRE THE ADVICE OF A PHYSICIAN owe it to themselves to seek the aid of one who is an EXPERT in the treatment of the complaints peculiar to themselves.

Such an one you will find to come to Dr. Briney, and they will find in him A FRIEND AND ADVISER and one who gives the benefit of his marvelous skill in restoring health and happiness.

Fees within the reach of all. Same accommodations rich and poor.

CARCINOMA AND STUBBORN AILMENTS—Cures guaranteed; no operations; no guesswork; agreeable new treatment; latest discoveries; painless treatment equally effectual. Dr. Boyd, recently from clinics of Europe, specialist, chronic blood, nervous diseases. 78 State-st.

MRS. DIETRICH, 831 WELLS-ST.—GRADUATE of University of Leipsic; private home for ladies; best care in all cases; skilful physician; 16 years' experience.

IRENE SANITARIUM—ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS for ladies; female diseases treated by physicians of either sex and of different nationalities. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Office, 146 State-st.

MRS. HOWE, 822 W. ROBEY-ST., NEAR 18TH, first class obstetrician; elegant private home for ladies; female diseases treated by physicians of either sex and of different nationalities.

DR. J. GREENE,
Specialist in all forms and chronic diseases.
80 E. Madison-st.

DR. RICHARDSON'S NEW HOME OFFERS SUperior service and professional attention. Call or write, 763 and 767 East 35th-st.

OBSTETRIC CASES TAKEN FREE AND PRIvate. National Hospital, 533 Wells-st.

DR. HASENCLEVER—LADIES TREATED, $5. 43 Van Buren-st., R. 511, next Siegel & Cooper.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL FOR CONCRETE CULVERT.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Spring Forest, Cook County, Illinois, up to eight o'clock p. m. of Jan. 22, 1903, for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, and implements necessary for the construction of a concrete steel culvert in the place of the two-iron pipe culvert across Academy street about four hundred (400) feet east of Wentworth-av., in the village of Spring Forest, in accordance with the ordinance therefor passed Dec. 1, 1902, and with plans and specifications which may be inspected on application to the President or Clerk of said Village of Spring Forest.

Each bidder will name the price for which he will complete the entire work, the date upon which he can commence, and the earliest time in which he can complete it.

Each bidder will also name the price per cubic yards for concrete masonry, including all necessary excavation and other labor to cover any additional concrete foundation which may become necessary below the bottom indicated on plans.

Each bidder, in accordance with said ordinance, must submit with his bid a certified check for ten (10) per cent of the amount of his bid, as security that he will enter into contract, and give bond for its faithful performance, as required by said ordinance if his bid is accepted.

The Village of Spring Forest reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Spring Forest.

Village of Spring Forest, Dec. 30, A. D. 1902.
THOS. HOSFORD, Village Clerk pro tem.
Postoffice, Willow Springs, Ill.

NOTICE—I, OTTO MAWYE, WILL NOT BE responsible for any of my wife's debts. 429 N. Avers-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

DO NOT BUY A SEWING MACHINE UNTIL you call at our store and see our Eldredge "C" ball bearing, drop heads, $26 and $27.50, or our Eldredge Automatic single thread from $40 to $50. We keep a full line of supplies for and repair all makes of sewing machines. Machines also rented. National Sewing Machine Co., 46 E. Madison-st.

M. J. GLEASON, Mgr. Phone Central 2208.

AKAM'S, 12 E. ADAMS-ST., SELL SEWING machines of any kind at factory prices. New Singer, $10; new Wilson, $12; and others from $5 up. Every machine guaranteed.

LAWYERS.

WE QUICKLY COLLECT WAGES, NOTES, rents, bad debts, claims of every description on percentage.
NO ADVANCE FEES FOR OUR SERVICE.
THE SPENCER AGENCY,
Suite 312, 85 Dearborn-st. Tel. Central 2723.

RELIABLE LAWYER ATTENDS TO LAW MATters, collections, etc.; no advance charges. JASON B. 504, 171 Washington-st. Tel. Main 2450.

A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN-ST. Established 1866. Quiet, confidential service; references, 9,000 satisfied clients.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, $1.50 week; called for, delivered free. RHODES, 266 Wabash-av. Tel. 857 Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE TOP BUGGY and family surrey, both rubber tire. Stable, n. e. cor. of 44th-st. and Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HIGH SITTING SPEEDing sleigh. 611 E. 44th-st., near Grand-blvd.

SAFES.

SAFES OF ALL MAKES, $20 UP, ON TIME. At cash prices. Desks, etc. Will buy or exchange. Chicago Safe & Mdse. Co., 47 Dearborn. Tel. Cent. 2083.

MOST COMPLETE LINE OF RELIABLE NEW and second hand safes. Sabath Safe & Lock Co., 256 5th-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—FIRST CLASS, AND GOOD writer; $8. 408, 134 Monroe-st.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF keeping double entry set of books; must be experienced and well recommended; state salary. Address H 524, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOG.—LATTER light, thoroughly competent, for good ins. position; $12 to $15. 402, 134 Monroe-st.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST CLASS ASST. BKPR. thoroughly experienced and fine writer; $12. 402 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—S. E. AND TYPEWRITER operator, lady; $10. M. J. OTIS, 92 La Salle-st.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST CLASS, LADY; SALary about $18. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER—D. E.; STATE age and experience; wages $8. Address H 389, Tribune office.

COMPETENT PERSON TO ASSIST IN GENERal office work. 107 Michigan-st.

GENL. OFFICE—A REAL BRIGHT, SMART, and experienced genl. office lady; must be fine penman; $6 to $8. 402, 134 Monroe-st.

GIRLS—WILLING TO WORK, FOR OFFICE, etc.; $5, $4. 11, 460, 324 Dearborn-st.

LADY CLERK—MUST BE GOOD PENMAN. Address H 525, Tribune office.

LADY CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER—EXP., grocery. R. RUDY, 451 E. 47th-st.

YOUNG LADIES — APPLICATIONS FROM young ladies between 18 and 25 years of age will now be received by Sears, Roebuck & Co., 96 Fulton-st., for permanent positions as catry clerks in the entry department to be filled between Jan. 1st and 15th, 1903; will only consider applications from those who have had a high school education (or its equivalent), write an A No. 1 rapid business hand, and make good figures, live at home, and can furnish the best of references.

To such we can offer permanent positions with good salaries, and no night or Sunday work throughout the entire year. Apply by letter only, stating age, education, experience (if any), and giving reference to

W. H. BURNETT,
Care Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS — EXPERIENCED BOOK CANvassers (or entirely new line); no books; money daily. Address P 457, Tribune office.

SALESWOMEN — CITY OR COUNTRY; LAdies' articles; great sellers. Rubber Co., 418, 30 La Salle-st.

Domestics.

COOK—WHO WILL ALSO DO SOME GENERAL housework in family where laundress and houseman are employed. Call or address 1031 Michigan-av., Evanston.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—WAGES $5; ALSO competent housemaid, wages $4; small adult family; references required. Apply 5 Groveland Pk.

COOK—AND SECOND GIRL; BOHEMIANS preferred. 4102 Grand-blvd.

GENERAL MAID—REFERENCES REQUIRED; no laundry work; call mornings; good wages. 1276 Winthrop-av., Edgewater. Telephone Sheridan 262.

GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK IN SMALL flat; $25 home nights. Call 4454 Oakenwald-av., Flat 8.

GIRL—2831 ARCHER-AV.; WAGES $4; RESTaurant.

GIRL—IN AMERICAN FAMILY; $5. 133 S. Seeville-av., Oak Park.

GIRL—COLORED, FOR HOUSEWORK. CALL 12 to 3, 237 E. 22d-st., Flat 1.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, who can sleep at home; only day work. Call 4454 Oakenwald-av., Flat 8.

HOUSEWORK — COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; family of three adults. 6022 Yale-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL; refs. required; small family; good wages; no washing. 3128 Calumet-av.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT. $18 MONTH. 2079 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DESIGNER—FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S aprons; one who understands how to cut, fit, and make; positive; age and experience. Address T L 61, Tribune office.

GOOD WAGES TO EXPERIENCED STRAW hat sewers; no others need apply. Address SYLVESTER C. JUDGE, 1819 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Nurses.

ATTENDANT FOR INVALID AT ST. CHARLES, 36 miles west of Chicago; lady with rheumatism; position pays $4 per week and gives good home to attendant. Address V H 89, Tribune office.

NURSE—FOR CHILD 16 MONTHS OLD; CITY reference required. Apply 673 East 46th-pl., near Grand-blvd.

Stenographers.

EXPERIENCED LADY STENOGRAPHERS—S. P. machine; $8 to $15. R. 46, 92 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 25 years old, for wholesale mercantile office; must be able to take dictation and transcribe; salary to commence, $9. State former experience and age. Address H 517, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—AS correspondent in office of large concern; one who can keep simple books preferred; state salary. Address H 527, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—NONE BUT EXPERIENCED and accurate; $8, $10. L. HOWARD, Monon Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—FIRST class; not over 30; $15. 730, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent in every respect; $12. 402, 134 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—ONE who is exp.; $10, $12. R. 460 Monon Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

A WOMAN—OF GOOD EDUCATION AND SOME business experience, for a responsible and lucrative position; requiring some traveling; give references. Address H 507, Tribune office.

ADDRESSER—GOOD WRITER; SENSIBLE lady; $6. R. 460, 324 Dearborn-st.

LADY BARBERS—TEN [10]—THE BEST IN the city. The Gem, the largest, best appointed shop in the world employing lady barbers, desires to assemble under one roof all the stars of the profession; will pay liberal, guaranteed salaries for steady, regular work. Chairs allotted every Sunday. The Gem, 125 Clark-st.

LADY TRANSFORMATION DANCER, TEAM with clever skelch, lady pianist double stage, and singers. 526 Fine Arts Bldg.

LADY TO ASSIST IN DENTAL OFFICE; MARried preferred; $6. Call third floor, 146 State-st.

SALARIES PAID RELIABLE AND SUCCESSful lady agents; no canvassing to carry; pleasant, straight business. Address H 547, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER.....$15
Stenographer, rapid.....12
Stenographer, S. P. or Rem.....10
Stenographer.....$10, 12
Bookkeeper, little stenography.....$12, 15
Bookkeeper and stenographer.....$10, 12
Asst. bookkeeper.....8
Typewriter operator.....6
General office, fine penman.....6
Addressers, $1 per M. and.....4
Folders and office work.....$4, 5
Errand girl.....3.50
KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY.
134 Monroe-st. 92 La Salle-st. 324 Dearborn-st.
3291 Central. 1001 Main. No 'phone.

GIRLS—70 FOR FAMILIES, 10 FOR CLUBS, 40 for hotels, 35 for cafes, 20 for schools and institutions. Telephone 869 North. 132 North Clark-st., MATHEWS.

"LET MORRELL AGENCY HELP YOU" TO A good position. NO JOB, NO PAY. 146 State.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

ENTER AT ONCE FOR SPRING WORK. ALL branches of dressCutting, dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, and millinery thoroughly taught from beginning to end. Our method is the very best in city. Easy payments, unlimited lessons. Latest Paris and New York patterns and models. Frenchy and very stylish, just the thing for your new dress; our cut to order patterns only 50c makes home dressmaking easy. Verbal instruction free. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

FINE ART MILLINERY SCHOOL—BEST IN city—Pupils may enter any time, position when qualified; out of town milliners invited to bring in their stocks to be made up; order work solicited, 709 Masonic Temple.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING, tailoring, and millinery; positions waiting for competent pupils; patterns cut to measure, 300, 39 State-st. MME. WINKLEBECK, Mgr.

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CROONBORG'S CUTTING SCHOOL, ADAMS Express Bldg. 'Phone Randolph 205. Instructions daily 9 to 4; evenings, 7 to 9; book, $6; special mail course, 10 lessons; perfect patterns.

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LEARN CUTTING, GRADING, DESIGNING, and making of ladies' garments; position furnished free. JACKSON, 209 State-st.

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PATENTS—PROTECT YOUR IDEAS; NO ALlowance, no fee; consultation free; established 1864. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 163 Randolph-st. Tel. Franklin 481. Main office, Washington.

PATENT OF MERIT WANTED—PRACTICAL or novelty, by legal expert, on equitable basis; promoting facilities. Address 602 Oriel Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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KENWOOD STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO.—Move, pack, ship, store, or buy h. h. furniture. 314 E. 43d-st. Tel. Oak. 80. T. W. Philpot, Mgr.

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WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000; WILD west shows and Mexican exhibition; security given. Address H 551, Tribune office.

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A LADY, WHOSE HOME IS IN ONE OF THE finest detached residences in Kenwood, near transportation, will receive as permanent guests a few refined people desiring an elegant, private home life, and willing to pay for its comforts and privileges; all second story rooms have fireplaces and private baths; first floor reception and sitting rooms, and large reading and lounging room for gentleman are at the disposal of the guests of the home; fine barn and carriage accommodations. Address J. A. FLOYD, 184 Dearborn-st.

182 E. 36TH-ST., THE HAYDEN—PLEASANT rooms; two bathrooms on every floor; plenty hot water; excellent table; convenient to cable, electric, and Illinois Central. Tel. Oakland 594.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH—Alcove and three connecting rooms; private family; home comforts; desirable people; bath; 'phone; piano; table first class. H 452, Tribune.

3032 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, WITH board; detached residence; steam; phone 4091 Oak.

2979 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT SOUTH ROOM, with steam heat; also heated hall bedroom; references.

2011 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS with board; steam heat, hot and cold water.

3238 GROVELAND — FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE family; L. car; excellent table.

5716 WASHINGTON-AV.—STEAM HEATED rooms, with board, near I. C.

4215 ELLIS-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms; steam heated; I. C. blvd. trains; ref.

North Side.

22 WISCONSIN-ST.—FAMILY HOTEL; SElect locality; 15 minutes to business; 4 transportation lines; furnishings fresh, new; steam; billiard, smoking rooms; guests' comforts carefully considered; single, $6 up; double, $12 up; suites, $16 up. Special rates if permanent. Transients; refs.

1153 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIVE GENTLEMEN; excellent table; large, newly furnished rooms; running water; on car line; one block Lincoln park; congenial, southern family; best residence section North Side; terms moderate.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, IN CHOICEST LOCATion on North Side; beautiful rooms; excellent meals; everything new; phone; reasonable. Address H 526, Tribune office.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON DU NORD, NEAR THE lake and Division-st.—Handsome, convenient, homelike; room with board, $6 to $10 per week.

242 DEARBORN-AV.—2 LARGE ROOMS, $12 and $14, for best board; steam heat; very pleasant home; walking distance.

247 DEARBORN-AV. THE ARLINGTON—SUperior accommodations for families; also single rooms; excellent table; steam heat; elevator.

460 FULLERTON-AV.—WARM PLEASANT rooms; good table board; reasonable; express station.

587 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; three desirable first class accommodations left.

77 MAPLE-ST. NEAR STATE—FURNISHED rooms; steam heated; with board.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board. Mrs. Krutz, tel. 4481 Dearborn.

877 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM FOR 2; heat, water; $5.

578 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with homelike board; $4.50 and $5 weekly.

845 DEARBORN-AV. — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; board; moderate directions in the country.

680 FULLERTON-BLVD.—HOME COOKING; elegant rooms, single, en suite; want roommate.

Hotels.

THE LOUVRE FAMILY HOTEL, 3611 LAKE-av.—Newly remodeled; all modern conveniences; exceptionally elegant furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without baths; fine, beautiful view of lake or avenue; ballroom, parlors, drawing, smoking, and billiard rooms; cuisine unsurpassed; Ill. Central ¼ block, cable 2 blocks; references. Telephone, Oakland 1257. Reasonable rates.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First class residential hotel; finest located; newly and completely furnished throughout; frescoed; 150 private baths; 300 bath rooms, with private baths, $5 to $8 per week; fine new cafe; cuisine and service the best. McGUIRE & COBB, Props.; formerly with the Lexington.

HOTEL KENWOOD—THOROUGHLY FIREproof, paying the lowest rate of insurance for similar capacity of building in Chicago; high class cuisine and service; suite of 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, to be sublet for 6 months in this most desirable hotel. 47th and Kenwood-av.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. American and European; fireproof; suites of 3 rooms, front, for $30 per month, with bath; suites of 2 rooms for two, $100; single, with bath, $13 to $15 a week; single rooms, $3.50 to $10.50. Telephone Calumet 1966.

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Home cooking.
Pure milk, cream, and butter.
Finest meats and provisions.
C. & N. W. R. R. or Lake-st. El.

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HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from S. S. L. C., electric lines; steam; baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American or European.

HOTEL WYCHMERE (EUROPEAN), INDIANA-av. and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; all modern conveniences. Phone, Main 1703. Tourist.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes from city. Telephone Oakland 192.

NORTH SHORE HOTEL, DEMING-PL. AND Lincoln park; steam, electric light, bell service, elevator; winter rates, $7.

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BOARD—AND ROOM—PLEASANT AND WELL furnished, by an elderly gentleman in delicate health, south side preferred; will pay for the right accommodations; give terms and particulars. Address H 553, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—3, WELL FURNISHED and pleasant, for 4 young ladies, south side, convenient to Indiana electric; state full particulars. Address H 554, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, South Side, accessible to, but not on, transit line; high class only; state terms. Address H 560, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING—IN PRIVATE FAMily, by lady employed; reasonable price, south of 30th-st. Illinois Central. H 561, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—FOR TWO STUDENTS near Francisco-st.; Ott School of Expression, 724 Fine Arts Bldg.

BOARD—AND 5 ROOMS—IN KENWOOD; 6 adults, 2 children. Address N F 73, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—VINCENNES APARTMENTS—
Corner 36th and Vincennes-av.
Now under the management of C. G. Parker.
Choice suites of two and three rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Everything very modern and thoroughly first class. Elegant cafe in connection; music, etc.

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TO RENT—IN FIRST CLASS FURNISHED apartment, couple to share flat; board owner optional; responsible party only; I. C., 47th-st. Address E 262, Tribune.

TO RENT—4 SUNNY ROOMS, NEATLY FURnished, for housekeeping; gas, bath, 2d floor, $12; only respectable party need apply. 5024 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT BEDROOM TO gentlemen or couple; convenient to Ill. Cen., near 51st-st.; private family. H 249, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EVERY CONvenience, steam heat, bath. Flat L, 2231 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED STEAM heated rooms; $2 week and upwards. 1469 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; STEAM, hot water; conv. to C. and G.; reasonable. Kenilworth Flats, 98 E. 36th-st., Flat 16.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT, LARGE, SOUTH front alcove; private residence; running water; another room, $1 each. 347 E. 42d-st.

TO RENT—$900 PRAIRIE-AV., 1ST FLAT—DEsirable front room; block from elevated; gentleman preferred.

TO RENT—WARM, LIGHT FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; small family; beautiful location. 4746 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, HOUSEKEEPing rooms, furnished or unfurnished; steam heat, hot water; ¼ blk. from Cottage Grove. 219 42d-pl.

TO RENT—$900 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished two room suite; elevator; cafe in building. 'Phone Calumet 5864. Apart. 61.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODERN conveniences; near L. 576 E. 43d-st., Flat D.

TO RENT—218 31ST-ST., FLAT 3; FURNISHED front room; closet, steam heat, bath.

TO RENT—4730 PRAIRIE-AV., 1ST FLAT; pleasant room; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50, $2.50; heated; Hyde Park; I. C. 5444 Madison-av.

TO RENT—1702 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished room; privacy of steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, LIGHT ROOMS; convenient L station. 4624 Calumet-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT PARLOR, WITH OR without board. 2320 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—1702 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, plenty of steam heat and hot water.

West Side.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE room for light housekeeping. 19 Park-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—257 DEARBORN-AV., BEAUTIFUL rooms; also basement dining room for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—372 OHIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished front rooms, $1.50 up; nice housekeeping reasonable.

TO RENT—504 N. STATE-ST., "D'ORVING," second floor, front room, newly furnished, steam heat.

TO RENT—49 ASTOR-ST., FLAT 1—FURNISHed room; all conveniences; modern.

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TO RENT—MODERN FURNISHED ROOM, near Sheridan L station. 1341 Dakin-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS; REFERences exchanged. 886 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—377 DEARBORN-AV., ELEGANT room for 2; water, heat; reasonable.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM OR room and board, Michigan-av. preferred, between 31st and 36th, state price. H 600, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms in Englewood, near Rock Island station; moderate. Address H 571, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL SUITE OF rooms in refined private home, east of State, between Ohio and Chicago-av.; privilege of light housekeeping; three adults, with very best references. Address H 237, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — STEAM HEATED room, with closet, on North side, by a gentleman; must be well kept and south of Fullerton. Address H 567, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SCOTCH GENTLEMEN wish apartment convenient to Union stockyards; state terms and particulars. "Transit House," Room 112.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—EIGHT OF THOSE NEW, MODERN houses on 34th-st., between Cottage Grove and Rhodes-av.; houses have never been occupied; contain every modern convenience; hardwood, hot water heat, etc.; rent reasonable.
D. G. HAMILTON, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—220 E. 46TH-ST., 13 ROOM HOUSE, modern, $100 per mo. 350-353 E. 41st, 9 room stone fronts, cheap rent. 3723-3727 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room frame, cheap rent. E. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., Room 422, 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"SEVILLE-SAVOY," N. E. COR. LA Salle-av. and Locust, modern 7 room apt. Janitor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES; SELL OR exchange fire policies written; money to loan. Phone Drexel 7522. SMITH & CO., 4633 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLE WISH apartment of 3 rooms, furnished for housekeeping, North Side, below North-av.; state price. Address H 518, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOM STEAM heated flat; North Side; modern. H 570, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT — THAT WIDE FRONT STORE, 407 E. 43d-st., next to corner St. Lawrence-av., for bakery, news depot, confectionery, or grocery; will put in a good order; low rental; favorable lease. GORDON STRONG, 108 Dearborn. Cent. 1121.

TO RENT—258 AND 260 FRANKLIN-ST., STORE and basement, 40x110. M. SMITH & BRO., Agents, 3947 Cottage Grove-av. Phones Oakland 843 and 849.

TO RENT—STORE, SOUTHWEST CORNER State and Lake-sts.; 3 stories and basement; May 1, 1903; 9 to 12 o'clock.
J. N. DRUMMOND, 360 Monadnock Block.

TO RENT—143-145 WABASH-AV., FINE STORE, 40x70, or part of same, with or without floors, from May 1st, 1903.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$25, STEAM HEATED STORE, 3535 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building,
183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rents.
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In order to make an immediate reduction prior to inventory in their piano stock Lyon & Healy have marked a number of new and slightly used pianos at clearing sale prices. Among them you will find many fine instruments by the best known makers. Also a special lot of popular priced pianos left over from Christmas that must be sold at once. Nothing to equal these values can be seen elsewhere.

Second hand uprights marked down as low as $75. Slightly used uprights at great reductions, including several very desirable Steinways and Knabes.

IMPORTANT—In Lyon & Healy's one has a choice of 600 pianos of 24 different makes, including Steinway, Knabe, Miller, Hazelton, and many others. The advantage of this is self-evident.

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ESTABLISHED 1873.

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New pianos to rent and one year's rent allowed if purchased; terms $3 and $4 per month.

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18 upright pianos, various woods, eastern makes, each.....$155
6 large sized fancy oak upright pianos, eastern makes, $150 to.....198
12 large sized fancy walnut upright pianos, eastern makes, from $162 to.....200
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A fine assortment of new and used Steger pianos, descending in the lowest styles, from $250 up to $425. Good square pianos from $15 upwards. Every piano fully guaranteed. Terms, cash, or "Steger's Easy Payment Plan."
The Steger piano is without an equal. These pianos are made with the greatest care from the selected materials, in a factory covering 7 acres of ground, filled with skilled workmen capable of turning out 5,000 pianos a year. For excellence in appearance, for singing quality of tone, perfect, sweet tone they are unrivaled. Come to rent.
The Bons Piano Mfg. Co., 235 Wabash-av., S. w. cor. Jackson-blvd.

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LEFT OVER FROM HOLIDAY STOCK.
Must be closed out quickly.
This week consists in part of—
SURPLUS STOCK, various kinds and styles, reduced in price $50, $75, $100, saving this amount to purchasers.
ODD STYLES of various kinds, $175, $200.
RETURNED RENTALS, serviceable as new pianos, in fancy cases, for $150 to $300.
WORTH DOUBLE THIS AMOUNT for actual use.
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"CROWN" PIANOS, a limited number shop worn, cases slightly damaged, otherwise GOOD AS NEW pianos.
REDUCED IN PRICE $75 to $150.
EASY PAYMENTS on everything.

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New Pianos Rented.

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Story & Clark odd styles, $265, $300, and up.
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NO PAYMENT DOWN.
Starr, Ivers & Pond, Schaeffer, genuine Chase, Richmond reduced to ½ original prices. Steinway upright, $145; Knabe, $130; Bauer, $125; Ivers & Pond, second hand uprights, $75 to close. Square pianos, $15, $25, $35; 75c to $1.50 per week.
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2 new pianos, $218; original price.....$250
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11 new pianos, $137; original price.....300
1 KIMBALL upright piano, $170; original price 450
1 STEINWAY upright, $190; original price.....550
THOMPSON PIANO CO., 269 Wabash-av.

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PIANOS FOR RENT on lowest possible terms.
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Manufacturers' Clearing House,
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J. M. FRENCH, Manager.

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This company conceived the idea of a contract that could be sold to any one without reference to age, sex, or physical condition. A contract under which holders will not have to die in order to receive benefits, whereby means are placed at their disposition enabling them to live, not merely in the prime of life, a possibility which under present conditions they may never reach. The plan will also serve as a merchant's ally in limited means to strengthen his bank account and thereby enable him to do a better business. These contracts are issued on a profit sharing basis; they are better than a savings bank account, they will double the capital invested in sixty months.
They are better than life insurance. They furnish protection to the whole family; in case of sickness, accident, or death. Remember you have money immediately at your disposal. These contracts are free from speculation, they are negotiable, transferable, and guaranteed. Agents are available no matter where you may reside. Send stamp for booklet and application. Good agents wanted. 310-312 Reaper Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Noordland..Jan. 17, noon | West'land..Jan. 31, 11 am
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Comparison with last year's January sales records shows us that every day the volume of business has been greater than on the corresponding one for 1902. This tells conclusively that Chicago people, as never before, appreciate the superior advantages obtainable here while these great mercantile events are in progress.

It tells, too, that we have been more fortunate in providing for these sales than ever before—that we are showing more exclusive novelties, that the quality of our January sale merchandise has been enhanced, and our prices have been kept on a satisfactory basis in the face of all competition.

Strategic advantages in buying, careful, critical study of style trends of the time, intimate constant touch with the world's great sources of supply, the will and the power to place immense orders in advance—these have made our January sales successful beyond all precedent. . . . **During these sales our economy basement is replete with extraordinary bargains.**

January sale of household and hotel linens.

ONLY the very choicest productions of the foreign looms are selected for our stocks; the purchasers are assured of excellent service and the very latest patterns. Many new and beautiful designs in pattern cloths, napkins, etc., are exclusive to Mandel's.

Prices are the very lowest quoted anywhere during the entire year on high-grade linens. Hotel and boarding house keepers find the rare values an exceptional inducement for them to stock up for the year's needs.

Fine Irish pattern damask table cloths—the clearing up of a manufacturer's stock of odd lots and discontinued patterns at an immense reduction.

2x2 yards, $2 and 2.35.
2x2½ yards, 2.50 and 2.85.
2x3 yards, $3 and 3.35.
2x3½ yards, 3.50 and 3.65.
2x4 yards, $4 and 4.15.
2½x2½ yards, 3.25 and $4.
2½x3 yards, $4 and 4.75.

Hemstitched damask sets—new, exclusive designs, all sizes, prices range $6 to $40 per set, reduced 25% from regular price.

72-inch satin double damask—in many choice patterns—1.25 value at **$1.**

24x24-inch dinner napkins to match — regular 3.50 value at **$3.**

25x25 fine satin damask dinner napkins, 3.75.

20x20 fine bleached damask napkins, 1.65.

Hemmed and hemstitched huck towels, with fine damask borders, 25c value at **20c.**

22x22 full bleached Scotch damask napkins, 2.50.

Dew bleached hemstitched huck towels, 35c value at **25c.**

Special reduction on cream and bleached Turkish bath towels, large and heavy, no starch added to make them weighty, **23c.**

Special inducements in the economy basement.

18x18 inch pure linen silver bleached napkins, $1 value at **84c.**

20x20 inch hemmed dice napkins, strong and durable for restaurant use—1.75 value at **1.35.**

Hemstitched damask cloths, with nice open work finish—
2x2 yards, 1.15.
2x2½ yards, 1.40.
2x3 yards, 1.65.

Huck and damask towels, regular 15c value at **11c.**

Bleached bath towels, the usual 12½c value at **10c.**

Important announcement.

During the months of January and February we will make to your order tailor-made suits and costumes at a material reduction from the regular price.

This is in accordance with our custom—that during the dull period we reduce the price in order that we may keep our organization of experts intact.

This reduction in price will not affect the high-grade workmanship in the least—the very high standard characteristic of Mandel garments is guaranteed.

Tailor-made suits to order $75 and upward.

New 1903 negligees on exposition.

Never were more charming ideas in women's negligee garments conceived than those you'll find represented on our third floor.

All the very choicest of the new designs have been selected for this peerless showing.

Both long and short creations in the various types of fashioning exclusive to 1903, evolved from fine, sheer fabrics, garments in which beauty and comfort are admirably blended.

Plain white sacques with large sailor collar, finished around collar, sleeves and sacque with neatly hemstitched ruffle—**95c.**

Same style piped round ruffle with either pink or blue—**1.25.**

Dainty slip over the head sacque of sheer lawn—V shaped yoke of Val. lace insertion and tiny tucks in alternate rows—very reasonably priced at **2.85.**

Long kimonos of figured lawn, pink or blue floral stripes on white grounds—a very handsome line of garments—exceptional value at **1.15.**

Beautiful negligee gowns of fine white dimity with tiny dots of either pink or blue closely besprinkling it—effectively garnished with borders to correspond—**2.85.**

Great clearing sale of waists.

Two great lots of velvet waists—
6.50 to 7.50 waists for 3.95.
9.50 to 12.95 waists for 4.85.

Three great lots of flannel waists—
3.85 to $5 waists for 2.25.
6.50 to 7.50 waists for 3.59.
8.50 to $10 waists for 4.25.

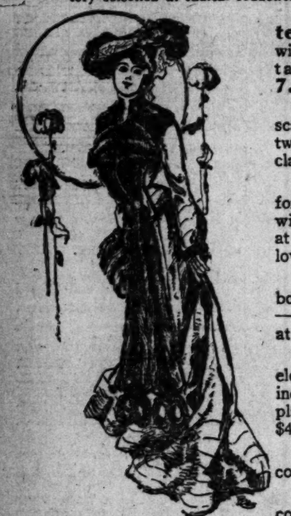
New 1903 shirtwaists, delineating the latest style thoughts of the best designers of modes. Fresh arrivals of chic creations every day.

If you wish to learn just what fashion sets its approval upon for the coming season you must inspect the showing. The exclusiveness of these shirtwaists is one of their greatest charms.

Rich furs at a great saving

IF you have delayed buying your furs until after the holidays you have saved fully ¼ to ⅓. We're interested now in getting rid of those left, before the season is too far advanced.

Owing to the extensiveness of our orders, many lines are still complete, affording most satisfactory selection at radical reductions.



$10 black marten cluster scarfs, with six extra large tails—reduced to **7.50.**

13.50 single fox scarfs finished with two brush tails and claws—special at **$10.**

$18 double sable fox scarfs trimmed with two brush tails—at the astonishingly low price of $12.

$25 dyed marten boas, 80 inches long—exceptional value at **$15.**

Best quality electric seal coats, 24 inches long, box front, plain satin lining—$40 value, now **$30.**

$65 nearseal coats reduced to **$50.**

$50 nearseal coats reduced to **$40.**

$60 nearseal coats with Hudson Bay beaver collar and revers, blouse front, **$40.**

$165 Hudson Bay otter coats, guaranteed finest quality—very choice garment now **$125.**

The greatest underwear sale we have ever held.

THE great January sale of muslin underwear and French lingerie that began last Friday deserves this distinction—the thousands of Chicago women who have visited it are unanimous in declaring that such a showing of fine undermuslins was never before seen in Chicago.

There's good reason for its popularity, for the prices are the lowest ever quoted on high grade muslin underwear and lingerie. The French wear is the workmanship of the convents near Paris—hand made with infinite patience—the domestic undermuslins are made in clean factories, under the best sanitary conditions. Special sizes have been provided for stout women.

69c for night gowns.
75c for night gowns.
95c for night gowns.
1.15 for night gowns.
1.39 for night gowns.

1.95 for night gowns.
2.50 for night gowns.
2.85 for night gowns.
3.95 for night gowns.

25c for corset covers.
39c for corset covers.
45c for corset covers.
75c for corset covers.
95c for corset covers.
1.45 for corset covers.

25c for drawers.
45c for drawers.
59c for drawers.
75c for drawers.
95c for drawers.
1.45 for drawers.

Misses' undermuslins.

59c misses' gowns, 4 to 6 years.
69c for misses' gowns, 8 to 10 years.
75c for misses' gowns, 12 to 14 years.
9c for misses' drawers, rise of 3c.
20c for misses' drawers, rise of 5c.
45c for misses' skirts, rise of 5c.
75c for misses' skirts, 4 to 8 years.
85c for misses' skirts, 10 to 14 years.

Economy Basement: A remarkable profusion of choice domestic undermuslins at absolutely lowest prices.

French handmade lingerie.

Wedding trousseaux—A superb exposition of dainty French lingerie for wedding trousseaux—you'll wonder how we can price them at such a low figure.

Gowns for 2.75, 3.59, 3.85, 5.95.
Drawers for 1.25, 1.85, 2.25 and 2.95.
Corset covers for 2.95, 3.25 and 3.85.
Walking skirts, 3.95, 5.95, 8.95, 10.50.
Chemise for 1.85, 2.50, 2.95 and 3.95.
Short underskirts for 3.95 and 4.95.

75c for walking skirts.
95c for walking skirts.
1.35 for walking skirts.
1.85 for walking skirts.
2.59 for walking skirts.
3.95 for walking skirts.
5.95 for walking skirts.

25c for short underskirts.
35c for short underskirts.
69c for short underskirts.
1.25 for short underskirts.

45c for chemise.
75c for chemise.
1.85 for chemise.
2.85 for chemise.

Final clearance of dress goods remnants at 50c and 35c.

IN the first day of our great sale of black and colored dress goods remnants we sold over 25,000 yards of goods, which we believe establishes a new record in the dress goods business—this showed what advertising and actually selling desirable remnants of $4, $3 and $2 fabrics at 50 cents a yard would bring.

Of course the yardage of these remnants has decreased, and some of the higher cost lines are gone, but the sale still offers bargains, attractions of utmost importance to economical women.

For today we offer remnants in useful lengths of black and colored dress goods, valued regularly at 2.50, $2 and 1.50, for 50c a yard.

Knickerbockers, Fire zibelines, Melrose, Henriettas, Mixed suitings, Wool batistes, Serges, Granites, Cheviots, Basket cloths, English tweeds, Albatross, French novelties, Fine cashmeres, Bannockburns, **50c**

Economy basement.

Remnants of black and colored dress goods in all the various popular weaves of the season—regularly sold at 75c, $1 and 1.50 yard—clearance at **35c.**

Remnants of newest all-wool, silk and wool waistings, all-wool and silk stripe French challis in lengths from 1 to 12 yards—regularly 75c, 85c and $1 per yard—all marked for this great remnant sale at the one unusual clearance price, **35c.**

Artwares at reductions of 25%, 33⅓% and 50%.

DURING the great semi-annual sale which started January 2nd, reductions of 25%, 33⅓% and 50% are made on our entire collection of rare artwares, the finest of its kind in America.

Marble statuary, Onyx pedestals, Bronze figures and busts, Royal Vienna, Wedgwood, Cloisonne, Royal Hungarian, Bohemian glass, Electric bronzes, Ivory miniatures,

Rich American cut glass, Jardinieres and pedestals, Silk lamp shades, Royal Crown Derby, Doulton ware, Hand-painted medallions, Teplitz figures and busts, Carved ivories, Clocks and clock sets, Artistic lamps,

Decorated china chocolate sets, Decorated china plates, Decorated wall plaques, Silver plated candelabra, Italian pottery, Limoges enamel, Terra cotta busts, Umbrella jars, Bismarck jinn, Chafing dishes.

All open stock patterns of china dinnerware at a reduction of 20%.

Haviland china dinner sets, 22.50.

Women's 3.50, $5 and $6 shoes for 2.50 and 1.85.

JUST think of choosing from 20,000 pairs of the finest shoes ever made for women's wear—the residue in stock of our ultra stylish winter lines, as well as an immense invoice of the celebrated **Empress 3.50 shoes**—for 2.50 and 1.85 per pair. Mere description cannot give you an adequate idea of the wonderful shoe bargains—you must come and examine the shoes themselves and see the great crowds thronging our shoe section before you can really realize what an extraordinary opportunity this is and what a Mandel shoe sale really means.

If you're looking for style you'll find it here, for the models are those approved by the most fashionable, exclusive bootmakers—if comfort, remember that shoes bought at Mandel's always meet hygienic requirements—if for good, square wearing power, you'll not be disappointed, for every pair has been made to stand the stress and strain of long service.

There were 20,000 pairs Monday, so despite the great avidity with which women have bought there's a remarkable selection still here. Nowhere else can you find such values or such variety; it's the shoe sale of the year, as a visit to it will soon verify. Genuine 3.50, $5 and $6 shoes for **2.50** and **1.85.**

2.50 **1.85**

Economy basement: Here we have gathered together all broken and discontinued lines of our $3 footwear, including a great variety of styles, in nearly all the best leathers, all of which we have marked for immediate clearance at the exceptionally low prices of **1.48** and **69c** per pair.

1.48 **69c**

Notable values in infants' wear.

Undoubtedly the largest and most select gathering of dainty fashionable garments ever shown at this season of the year—all marked at unusual prices, too.

Because we must have room at once for the new lines now arriving, our patrons are offered some very tempting values in stylish baby apparel.

New French waist dresses of fine lawn, prettily tucked and hemstitched—remarkable values at **$1** and **1.25.**

Long waisted underskirts lace trimmed—sizes 2 to 4 years—at **1.25** and **1.75.**

A very pretty dress of sheer lawn, trimmed with embroidery, long French waist, tucked skirt—special at **2.50.**

A special demonstration of the Arnold knit goods for infants is now being conducted by Madame Demorest in our infants' section. So soft and delicate is the texture of these garments that they will not irritate the most sensitive skin.

Infants' long skirts finished with hemstitching ruffle and neat hand-made insertion at **50c** and **85c,** also finely tucked and embroidery ruffled effects at **95c** and **$1.**

Infants' night gowns, plain, but well made and durable, specially priced at **50c.**

Infants' plain muslin drawers, 1 year size at **9c.** Rise of **3c** each size larger.

All fur rugs reduced 25%.

Second floor Wabash-av.

The warm weather must not find one on our hands, so we make reductions to close them at once.

A bona fide discount of 25% on our entire line of fur rugs—all of the very best selected skins.

Animal shape rugs of fine, soft fur, finished with heads and claws — wolf, fox, lynx, African leopard, Himalayan tiger and wildcat skins—ranging in price from 8.50 to $300 regularly. All offered for closing at a reduction of **25%.**

Fine China goat rugs, 28x64 inches, that never sold for less than $3, to close at a discount of **25%.**

Grand clearing of stamped linens.

Art needlework section—third floor.

In order to clear our fancy goods stock with dispatch prices have been cut to the very lowest notch on all odd and mussed lines—no profits now.

This cleaning up affords our customers the greatest bargain opportunities ever offered in this line of goods.

10c to 25c for stamped and plain linen and lawn scarfs, shams, tray cloths, center pieces, etc., with hemstitched, drawn and cut edges—all slightly mussed and soiled—values up to 75c.

50c and $1 for odd pieces of fancy goods—work boxes, scrap baskets, book racks, tie holders, finished Oriental pillow covers, etc., to $5.

15c for large selection of picture pillow tops, in beautiful subjects—washable goods: also tapestry and sateen tops—regularly priced up to 50c each.

15c for stamped pillow tops—values to 50c.

10c to 25c for art-figured taffeta cloth, tickings, cretonnes, mulls, etc., in remnants as large as 5 yards—values up to 55c per yard.

10c for stamped Battenberg and Marie Antoinette patterns, regularly priced up to 75c.

$1 for finished pillows ready for use, some Orientals included—sold readily when marked up to 2.48.

12½c for silk cords for finishing pillows, worth 25c per yard.

33c yard for remnants of figured drapery silks and satins—regularly sold up to 1.50 per yard.

One lot of Battenberg and Flemish rings—values formerly 50c per hundred, now **15c.**

2c per yard for Battenberg, Flemish and duchesse braids, in cream and white—regularly 85c per dozen yards.

12½c and upward for hand-made lace doilies.